

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

Copyright 1920 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 295

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SHANTUNG AFFAIR EXPLAINED

Baron Hayashi Declares That
Japan Cannot Evacuate the
Province Until the Chinese
Consent to Open Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—There is no present intention on the part of the Japanese Government to bring before the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva the question of the Shantung problem, declared Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It would be quite useless to do so, he pointed out, unless the United States were a member of the League. Nevertheless the Japanese view with concern any attempt at discrimination against Japanese nationals, though, on the other hand, she is willing to meet the United States fairly on the difficult problems connected with immigration, and will do her utmost to lessen the problem arising out of the influx of Japanese labor into California.

Baron Hayashi has but recently taken up his duties as one of the most responsible representatives of the Japanese Government abroad, and comes to the task with an up-to-date knowledge of eastern problems.

Shantung Discussed

Among other important topics, Baron Hayashi discussed the Shantung question, which has lain comparatively dormant since the Chinese refusal to enter into negotiations directly with Japan. The door is still open to negotiations, he declared. But the Chinese Government hesitates through fear, so the Japanese believe, of opposition from the press, chambers of commerce, and students' societies. He stated his belief that the Shantung question is not within the competence of the League of Nations to deal with, for the Treaty of Versailles has already given a decision on the matter; therefore, in his opinion, it will not be raised at Geneva by the Chinese delegation.

Until the Chinese do consent to negotiate over Shantung, the Japanese feel they cannot evacuate the Province and leave it without an administrative system. Baron Hayashi compared the position of the Chinese in other territories on Chinese soil, where non-Chinese sovereignty is exercised to that of the critics of other nationalities, who are now talking openly of the "Japanese stranglehold on China." He applied the "tu quoque" argument.

He indicated that, before Shantung was evacuated, many questions would have to be considered. Among these would be the extent to which Chinese authority should hold undivided sway in Shantung, the joint control of railways in the Province and the offering of the Chinese police. These are matters about which, in Japanese opinion, there is need for negotiations before any further step can be taken.

Future of Shantung

To the Japanese way of thinking the civil administration cannot be withdrawn before it has been arranged whether the future government of Shantung shall be exclusively Chinese or a joint Chinese and Japanese administration, or joint international control, including China, Japan, and other nations. The Ambassador expressed the willingness of the Japanese point of view, so long as protection of the railway outside the leased territory of Shantung was assured, but he was firm on the point that there could be no civil evacuation without negotiations.

Baron Hayashi is of opinion that the League of Nations can as yet do little in Far Eastern affairs, especially as Germany and America are not members. "The League must go slow," he repeated many times during the interview. He favors a smaller league rather than the League of Nations to preserve the peace of the Far East, namely an alliance of the four powers, Japan, England, the United States, and France, as being a more effective combination when it comes to backing up the efforts to preserve peace by material resources.

Passing naturally to discuss the international loan to China, he delivered a personal opinion that it would be found impossible to lend money to China unless some form of control were exercised over its expenditure, and even those who objected to the so-called intervention would come to see this before the loan was carried through. He urged the necessity for seeing that the money was expended wisely instead of in the maintenance of huge provincial armies and in the bolstering up of governors who refused to recognize in reality the authority of the central government.

National Policy Supreme

State Department to Prevent Violation
of Existing Treaties

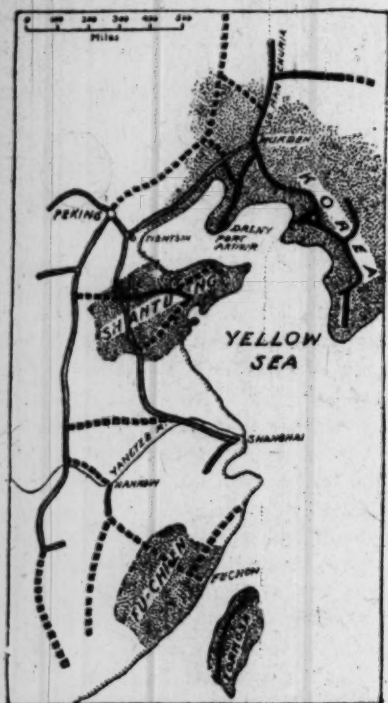
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The referendum to be taken today by the State of California for the amendment of the Constitution of the State to make more stringent the existing laws against Japanese ownership and leasing of lands, will not affect the attitude of the State Department or the country at large toward

the question if the "decision does not accord with existing and applicable provisions of law," it was announced by the State Department yesterday.

In the absence of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, a statement was issued by Norman H. Davis, Under-Secretary of State, who indicated that whatever the people of California do the "national instinct of justice" must be satisfied. Mr. Davis indicated that this attitude on the part of the United States Government had been made clear to Baron Shidehara, Ambassador from Japan, in the course of the discussions that have been conducted on the question of Japanese immigration and the proposals for the restriction of Japanese rights in California.

Discussion Helpful

Mr. Davis' statement was carefully guarded, and couched in terms not calculated to give offense to the people of California. The discussions in



CHINESE RAILWAY PROJECTS
JAPANESE RAILWAY PROJECTS
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

the State, he said, had been conducted in such a way as to clarify the relations of treaty provisions to the proposed amendment. This discussion, he added, should prove an element in the adoption or rejection of the measure by the voters, but the inference was clear that the department reserves to itself the right to determine national policies, irrespective of the result of today's referendum.

In making public the statement, Mr. Davis characterized as ridiculous insinuations that the announcement was intended to have political effect in today's elections in California. No statement issued at this time, he said, could possibly affect the result, but the department merely desired to state, in advance of the outcome of the referendum, its attitude on the matter. The statement, brief though it was, has international significance, it is believed. It was intended as much for Japan as it was for the State of California. In other words, the department has in effect told the Japanese Government that it must not take the action of the referendum outcome of the State of California as the action of the United States, or as prejudicing the policy or the attitude of this country in the discussions now in progress between the two countries. The announcement is therefore calculated to smooth the currents of anti-American feeling in Japan should the referendum for recasting the California State land laws be passed.

The Department Statement

Following is the text of the statement: "The movement in California to recast the state laws affecting alien land tenure has been receiving, since its inception, the close and interested attention of the Department of State. The relation of certain treaty provisions to the proposed measure is being discussed clearly and ably in California, and will doubtless prove an element in the State's decision as to the adoption or rejection of the proposed measure."

"In the meantime, the department has had numerous discussions, of the most friendly and candid nature, with the Ambassador of Japan, and it is believed he thoroughly realizes, as we have sought to make clear, that no outcome of the California movement will be acceptable to the country at large that does not accord with existing and applicable provisions of law, and what is equally important, with the national instinct of justice."

Simultaneously with this announcement of the Department of State, it became known that the Japanese police have issued a notice to all the Japanese newspapers warning them against indulging in "defiant utterances or fabrications" in discussing the question of American-Japanese relations. The text of the police warning was published in several of the newspapers, and was received here through trustworthy channels. A translation of the police order follows:

"Recently there has been a tendency in the press, in consideration of the American question, to indulge in defiant utterances and to insert fabrications. As it is feared that this may have undesirable results upon our foreign relations, you are requested to be careful about inserting such items in the future."

NATIONAL UNITY IN CHINA NEARING

Election of Parliament Ordered
by Peking Government—Early
Submission of Yunnan, Kuei-
chow and Hunan Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dispatches from Peking made public by the State Department yesterday indicate that China is fast moving along the road of unification. The election of a new national Parliament under the terms of the original provisional constitution of China has been ordered by the Peking Government. Besides a mandate for a new national Parliament, the government has issued a mandate for the convoking of a national conference for the initiation of political, military and economic reforms.

But most important of all is the information reaching the department relative to the changing attitude of South China. According to yesterday's dispatch, the military government of Canton has practically ceased to exist, and the same is true of the government of the province of Kuangsi. Peking is soon to name a new governor for Canton. The early submission to the central government of the provinces Yunnan, Kuei-chow and Hunan is expected.

Unification Thought in Sight

State Department officials expressed gratification at the trend of events in China. They expressed confidence that complete unification is in sight, and they believe that a unified China will have much less difficulty in the solution of the many questions of reconstruction facing her and also in securing a favorable solution of her foreign problems. The statement of the department follows:

"Important progress has been made toward the unification of China by mandates just issued at Peking, convoking a national conference for the initiation of reforms and ordering the election of a new national Parliament in accordance with the terms of the provisional constitution."

"The domestic military situation has materially improved, constituting very favorable circumstances for the elections and the proposed reforms. The military government of Canton has abrogated its independence, following a similar development in connection with the military government of Kuangsi. The situation at Canton is significant of the new trend of affairs. Tangting Kuang has been named provisional governor of Canton pending the appointment of a new governor by Peking. Indications are that the ultimate submission of Yunnan, Kuei-chow and Hunan are now a distinct possibility."

Reduction in Military Expenses

Under the provisional constitution all the provinces of China became united and genuine reforms were instituted, but internal political difficulties, resulting in the dissolution of the Chambers of Premier Tuan Chi-jui caused sectional rupture which has lasted until the present day, one of the principal demands of the southern provinces, who seceded from the Peking Government, being the restoration of the old Parliament. The presidential decree calling a new election is a compromise between the southern and northern leaders and makes possible the immediate reunion of the two sections and the complete unification of the country.

The new Parliament is expected to restore harmony in China. All factions are exhausted by the several years of dissension. One of the most important results of unification will be the presentation of a united front in foreign affairs and the reduction of military expenditures. The union of the factions, it is held, will largely curtail the field for foreign intrigue.

Condition of Loan By Consortium

The unification of the country is understood to be one of the conditions of a loan to the Peking Government by the international consortium, whose organization was recently perfected in New York. Another condition is that part of the loan shall be apportioned to the southern provinces.

The official Gazette, published at Peking, states that a cabinet order recites that the heavy depreciation of the notes issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications has caused the greatest inconvenience to trade, and that remedial measures are being taken. The cabinet has authorized the finance minister to float a short-term domestic loan of \$60,000,000, of which \$36,000,000 will be utilized to pay up depreciated notes issued during the period between January and September, the balance being retained to discharge mortgages held. Notes of the two banks thus utilized will be destroyed.

After next January no official commercial institution will be permitted to traffic in the depreciated notes of these banks or to fix their market rate below face value. Holders of depreciated notes may exchange these for deposit certificates of bonds, both of the same face value in silver, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. Such measures as these are, of course, emergency in character and in no way point to the ultimate solution of China's fiscal problem. China's finances, it is understood, must be entirely overhauled, and this can only be accomplished after the country secures control over her own taxation

and her resources. The establishment of fiscal autonomy for China, and curtailment, if not the abolition, of the worn-out consular rights exercised by foreign powers, are two of the great objects which Chinese statesmen are striving for. This will probably be one of the first world questions that will be submitted to the League of Nations.

BUILDING WORK FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

British Government Arranges to
Employ 50,000 Former Service
Men in House-Building—
Unions Opposed to the Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—A situation of great interest is likely to arise in the building trade in Great Britain. Some little time ago, after successive futile negotiations, the Ministry of Health submitted certain proposals designed to secure a greater supply of labor for house building to the Resettlement Committee of Industry. This committee is composed of representatives of the employers and the building operatives on a joint industrial council. The scheme provided for a large measure of dilution by means of an increase of apprentices up to the age of 23 and of admission of a certain number of former service men for training.

In return, operatives were to be guaranteed for the period payment of at least 75 per cent of their wages during the forced unemployment. Although the men ask for permanent guarantees against unemployment, which the government seems reluctant to give, it was expected that the scheme would be adopted.

Recently, however, the Prime Minister suggested that somehow or other work must be found for more former service men, and it is now announced that 50,000 are to be employed on specially organized house-building schemes. They will work under the supervision of a number of skilled men, who will gradually train them.

Officials of the building trade unions declare that this scheme, being sprung on the country suddenly, will have a bad effect on the operatives. They express the opinion that a protest strike is not likely because it would be unpopular, but suggest that the general dilution arrangement will be endangered and that the tendency will be for workmen to "slow down" or work on the "canny policy" to a greater extent than has been the case hitherto. If this happened, the housing difficulty would become still more acute.

CRITICAL QUESTION OF GREEK THRONE

French Belief That Foreign
Prince Will Be Chosen Owing
to Prince Paul's Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—In view of the declarations of Prince Paul to subordinate his acceptance of the Greek throne to a sort of plebiscite, which would show the hostility of Greece to his father and his brother, another name is mentioned freely in French official circles. It is that of the second son of King Albert of Belgium, the Count of Flanders, is terminating his studies in England.

At the Greek Legation, it is neither affirmed nor denied that the Belgian Prince is being considered. Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, indicated that there was no intention of appealing to a foreign dynasty, but it is asserted that he has modified his view. If not, general opinion is that Prince Paul has practically cut himself off from succession. It is evident that the former King Constantine hopes that a popular movement in his favor will be provoked on the occasion of the general election. The Greek people will in reality be called upon to choose between Constantine, or his son George and Mr. Venizelos.

If the people declare against Constantine, then Prince Paul will be advised to accept the throne. It is believed, however, that Prince Paul, in refusing the proposed conditions, has refused the throne, and that the choice is between a foreign king and a republic. It is this latter solution which is most favored by France.

SWISS 8-HOUR VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Swiss referendum on the 8-hour law for transport services has resulted in acceptance by 368,991 votes, and 271,118 votes recorded against the measure, the majority in favor being 97,873. Negative votes were cast mainly in the agricultural districts, where the economic effect was feared.

THREE SHIPS SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sale of two concrete tank steamers, the Palo Alto and the Persika, each of 7500 tons, to the Lincoln Steamship Line of New York for \$780,000 and \$765,000, respectively, was announced yesterday by the Shipping Board. The steel cargo steamer Vaba, of 7825 tons, has been sold by the board to the Charbonneau Rajola Company of New York, for \$1,447,625.

PLANS TO FOUND A BALTIC ENTENTE

Proposal to Form Alliance Be-
tween Former Russian States
Against Any Attempt by the
Soviets at Reincorporation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The aspirations of the Balkan States toward the establishment of their prospective defensive and commercial alliance, generally known as the "little entente" have evidently inspired similar action in northern Europe, as evidenced in the proposed formation of a Baltic entente, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative Finnish quarters here. Membership of the Baltic entente will probably include Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland.

The main object of the Baltic entente is to form a defensive alliance against any attempt on the part of Soviet Russia to reincorporate in Russia any of the recently liberated states. By this arrangement Poland, it was stated, would probably be a member of both the Balkan and the Baltic ententes, thereby completing a chain of states separating Bolshevik Russia from western Europe.

Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have not yet been accorded de jure recognition, which is necessary before the Baltic entente can be finally established, but hope was expressed that this difficulty would soon be removed. An important conference was held at Helsinki in February, and again at Riga in July, at which delegates from all five states were present.

The latest conference took place about a fortnight ago, at which were present Mr. B. Meierovich, the Latvian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Rudolph Holsti, the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs. As a result of these meetings, the only obstacle in the way of accomplishing the formation of a Baltic entente is the lack of de jure recognition on the part of the allied powers.

Russo-Finnish Treaty

It is stated that the peace treaty signed at Dorpat on October 14 between Finland and Russia contains a protocol that caused a feeling of grave discontent among the inhabitants of East Karelia. The Soviet Government has conceded self-government, but would not concede self-determination to the East Karelians, knowing that the first act of the Karelians under self-determination would have been to incorporate East Karelia with Finland.

Finland's accessions of territory, by terms of the peace treaty, consist of a short strip of coast at Petengas, and about half of Fiskarhalvo. Finland agreed not to maintain more than 15 armed ships, in the waters of Petengas, which must not exceed 400 tons each. She also pledges not to build naval ports or keep submarines or armed aeroplanes on this coast.

Details of Treaty

Coastal fortifications at Ino and Bjorko are to be demolished within one year of ratification—the breach mechanism of the guns is to be removed within three months. Finland also undertakes not to construct fortifications within 20 kilometers of the Gulf of Finland, or provide guns capable of commanding the fairway to Kronstadt.

Both parties to the treaty support the idea of neutralization of the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea. The islands are to be neutralized in a military sense, and Hogland will be under international guarantee. Pending a commercial treaty, goods in transit may be forwarded by all routes, and, by special arrangement, transshipment of goods or passengers at the

frontiers is rendered unnecessary. Finland retains all Russian state property in Finland and vice versa. Neither state shall be responsible for the other's debts or obligations, and Finland shall not be liable for any part of Russia's expenditure during the great war.

MINERS EXPECTED TO ACCEPT TERMS

Majority Vote of British Miners
Will, It Is Believed, Favor
Return to Work and Mining
May Begin on Monday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The miners' ballot is to be taken tomorrow and the result published on Wednesday, so that, in the opinion of the miners' leaders, it should be possible to get the mines in full swing by Monday next. Reports from the country indicate that South Wales and Lancashire will vote against settlement, having been advised by their local leaders to do so. But, in face of the recommendation of the national miners' executive to accept the government's proposal, it is doubtful whether the miners, even in these areas, will care to prolong the strike. In order that the strike may continue, a two-thirds majority opposed to the government settlement will be necessary.

The ballot paper on which the men will indicate their desires, is worded as follows: "Are you in favor of accepting the government terms as set out on the back hereof?"

"Are you against the government terms as set out on the back hereof?" "Please put your X in the space provided for the purpose according to your choice."

On the reverse side of the ballot paper is a tabulated wages scale and value as follows:

Output per annum in million tons	Increased values per week	Increase of wages per day
238 to 242	18.	1s. 6d.
242 to 246	2288/000	1s. 6d.
246 to 250	4576/000	2s.
250 to 254	1864/000	2s. 6d.
254 to 258	4132/000	3s.
258 to 262	11440/000	3s. 6d.
262 to 266	41728/000	4s.

A circular sent out by the miners' federation, accompanying the ballot paper, gives the terms of the agreement in full, with the following addition:

"The foregoing terms are the offer of the government in settlement of the present dispute. The executive committee of the federation has decided to recommend their acceptance as a temporary measure by the workmen in their ballot vote."

BOLSHEVIST NOTE TO FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on good authority that a letter has been received by Marcel Cachin, chief of that section of the French Socialist Party which desires to adhere to the Third International, from the Bolshevik leader, Mr. Zinoviev. This letter, despite the serious quarrels which threaten to split the Socialist Party in France, declares that Moscow insists upon strict fulfillment of the famous 21 conditions.

This is a bad blow for those who hoped that the stringent conditions need not be accepted literally, and when the news becomes known will undoubtedly intensify the divisions in the party.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Cotton Mills Stop for Election Week	
Southern States Enriched by War	
Chinese Attitude on Consortium	
Island of Jamaica to Be Developed	
Cheese.....	Page 8
Editorials.....	Page 14
Journalism and "The Brass Check"	
Amending the Australian Constitution	
The "Cotton Planters' Drive"	
On the High Seas in 1920	
Editorial Notes	
General News—	
Japan's Attitude Toward Shantung	
Affair Explained.....	1
Outlook Is Not Changed as the Cam-	
aign Closes.....	1
Plans to Found a Baltic Entente.....	1
National Unity in China Nearing.....	1
Railroads Get a Hurry-Up Notice.....	2
Farmers Ask for Greater Credit.....	2
Critical Question of Greek Throne.....	2
Ukraine Accepts Soviet Proposal.....	2
Mexico Settles British Claim.....	2
Prohibition Big New York Issue.....	2
Shipping Board Action Protested.....	2
New Guinea Under Australia's Rule.....	2
Don Alfonso May Visit Spanish Zone.....	2
Former Kaiser as Seen by Minister.....	2
Egyptians Favor Draft Agreement.....	2
Women's Council Meets in Norway.....	2
Illustrations—	
Mrs. Lo Chong.....	3
"The Cake Cart," by Jack B. Yeats.....	3
The Edward Winslow House, Ply-	
mouth.....	13
Labor—	
Miners Expected to Accept Terms.....	1
Building Work for Former Soldiers.....	1
No Wage Cut in Ford Plant.....	2
Orleans Congress of French Labor.....	6
Letters—	
The League a Moral Issue.....	2
(Lucius Sumner Hicks)	
The League as Monroe Doctrine.....	2
(E. E. Wilson)	
Special Articles—	
A Bookman's Memories.....	3
The Progress of Chinese Women.....	3
Confederate Plot Revealed.....	3
Maker of Flowers.....	3
Lecture Christian Science.....	4
The Education of Jack B. Yeats.....	5
Sporting.....	Page 8
Esperanto Is Better Craft	
Nebraska Has Fine Defense	
Tie for Second Place Is Broken	
Cornell Defeats Harvard Varsity	
Lecture First in Cross-Country Run	
Sol Metzger at South Carolina	
Scottish Teams in Hard Games	
Theaters—	
British Rhine Army Company	
"The Serf" at the Abbey, Dublin	
"The Old Curiosity Shop" in Films	
Miss Lillian Baylis and the "Old Vic"	
Craig or Callot?	
Drama Theories of Marinetti	
A London Theater for Children	
The Home Forum.....	Page 13
The Perpetual Promise	
The Successful Candidate	

both Colorado and Montana. The league is sure to gain a senator in North Dakota. The fight in Colorado and Montana, however, is the acid test of the league's progress in the coveted territory.

Labor's Influence

Again, the results of the campaign of the American Federation of Labor to oust from Congress members hostile to its program will be carefully scanned. Already federation organizers have claimed important gains, but in all campaigns the counting of chickens before they are hatched is a favorite form of diversion. It keeps up courage. It prevents the flagging of interest. Certain prominent members of Congress have come in for a very severe attack. Among these are Senators Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, and Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, a co-author of the transportation act.

In several states besides the northwestern states, where the Nonpartisan League is fighting its great battle, the governorship is the center of an important contest. This is particularly the case in New York and Illinois. Both states are practically certain to be found in the Republican column with large majorities for the national ticket. But because of local situations it is possible that both states may return Democratic governors. The fight between Governor Smith of New York and Judge Miller, the Republican candidate, is ever so much closer than the contest between Governor Cox and Senator Harding.

In Illinois, former Senator James Hamilton Lewis is seeking to become Governor on the Democratic ticket. His opponent is Len Small, who is supported by Mayor William Hall Thompson of Chicago, the leader of the Republican "Tammany" in the stockyards city.

The "down-state" is in arms against Mayor Thompson, and many of the Illinois Republican newspapers are supporting Senator Lewis. Mr. Small may win and the Republican character of the State in a "Republican year" is in his favor, but he is trailing far behind the national ticket.

Women Voters Active

Women in Washington are on tip-toe as to the results of the election. There are voteless women, as there are voteless men, here in the only city in the country which does not have the franchise, but the overwhelming majority are "voting back home," this year, for one of the advantages about being in government work and most women in Washington are within that class. Is that continued residence in the voteless city has no effect upon legal residence in the state from which the government workers come to Washington.

The newly-enfranchised women have needed no urging to take advantage of their privileges, at least so far as those in Washington are concerned. There was the greatest eagerness to comply with the formalities, to register on time, and to return the ballots in time to be counted. A woman from New Jersey, who has lived in Washington for 20 years, made application by mail, and although her hours of employment made it difficult for her to comply with the requirements of that State, she took time from her work at her own expense to go to the courthouse and get the necessary credentials. There were details and a miscarriage of letters, and she received her ballot only at the last moment, at a considerable cost to herself, but as she said when posting her ballot, "It was worth it."

Right Fully Exercised

Another woman in the government service who had been doing field work for her department was just a day too late in making her application for registration in her native State of Ohio, and she spent time and money trying to persuade officials that they must let her in, that she could not bear to miss her vote.

In a clubhouse where 30 girls from the middle west are living, all of them voted by mail, 28 for one candidate.

"Today clinches women's right to a voice in this government," says a statement put out yesterday by the National Woman's Party. "When millions of women have cast their ballots at the polls, the amendment will be placed beyond all danger of legal attack."

As a matter of fact, both the men and the women are already taking it as a matter of fact that women should vote, and it is hard to realize that only a few months ago there was bitter opposition to so patent an act of justice as permitting women to do their part in helping to elect public officials.

Middle West Outlook

Record Vote and Many Split Ballots Expected in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That the largest number of votes ever cast in the city of Chicago will be recorded today is the estimate of election officials who have charge of the day's proceedings. Out of an approximate registration of 855,000 in the city, it is estimated by James F. Sullivan, chief clerk of the election commission, that a total of 775,000 votes will be cast. The campaign conducted by women leaders to get the newly enfranchised voters to the polls may be held largely responsible for the increased interest shown by the electorate, for, outside of local issues involved in the state and county campaigns, the State of Illinois has been left strangely free from campaigning on the part of the Presidential candidates.

Gov. James M. Cox has spoken here, and Franklin D. Roosevelt opened his campaign here, but the Harding-Coolidge organization has left the city and State strictly to their own devices, owing to the factional fight in the Republican Party between the forces of Gov. Frank O. Lowden and Mayor William Hale Thompson of

Chicago. As a result of this squabble in the Republican Party, it is predicted that more voters will scratch their tickets, disregarding party lines, than ever before. Election officers report that they have had an unusual number of requests as to how to vote a split ticket.

It is stated that party lines have been forgotten more in this campaign than in any which have preceded it. Republicans have worked hard for Democrats and Democrats have been found campaigning for Republicans. While the Presidential campaign in the State has been conducted chiefly in the press, the state campaign has been quite another matter, so much feeling being engendered that old Republican newspapers are advocating the election of James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate, as Governor, in order to defeat the undesirable elements in the Republican organization.

Appeals have been made to those voters who have plenty of leisure to postpone going to the polls in order not to interfere with workers' casting their ballots, owing to the unusual size of the ballots and the length of time which it is expected will be consumed in filling in by the voter.

Indications throughout the Middle West are that vast numbers of women are going to take advantage of their newly gained enfranchisement by voting, owing to their keen interest in the discussion over the League of Nations. With the greater number of the women voters that seems to be the vital issue, either they are flatly for or against it without reservations.

Situation on Pacific Coast

Progressive Voters Have Sense of Dissatisfaction at Alignment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Progressive voters on the eve of the election in California, with all the intensive campaign which has been carried on by both the old line parties, have not been able to overcome a sense of dissatisfaction. Many thousands still enter the polling booths today still undecided under which party designation they will stamp the cross on the blanket ballot.

In the Senate campaign neither Samuel Shortridge (R.), nor James D. Phelan (D.), is satisfactory to the progressive sentiment of California. The Supreme Court ruling which gave James S. Edwards of Southern California a place on the ballot as prohibition candidate will give many a chance to register a protest vote. Many Republicans announce their intention of voting for Mr. Phelan to defeat Mr. Shortridge. The Republicans are claiming the State by a large majority. Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada, manager of the western headquarters for the Democratic National Committee, issues the following statement:

"It is certain Cox will carry every mountain and Pacific coast state except Washington, Oregon and California."

In Washington the Labor vote is turning from Parley P. Christensen to James M. Cox, which makes the chances there better for Mr. Cox than for Senator Warren G. Harding. The vote in Oregon has been greatly affected by Senator Harding's recent statement that the only safety for the United States is to stay out of the League. The pro-League sentiment in Oregon is overwhelming, and Oregon is now a doubtful State, with a drift toward Mr. Cox.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has come out in opposition to the anti-alien land bill, and it is also giving publicity to the resolution of the Japan Society against the measure which is signed by many of the most prominent Republican business men.

The anti-compulsory vaccination measure is receiving the concerted attention of the state medical association assisted by the state university, which has used the entire machine of its publicity department against it.

Claims of Party Chairmen

Leaders of Both Major Parties Forecast Victory for Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With both Republican and Democratic national chairmen, as usual, claiming victory on Tuesday, indications are that Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, will be elected. Even with the Democratic dependence upon the women's vote as backing James M. Cox on the League of Nations issue, it is considered unlikely that the tide which has set in for him during the past month has had time enough to acquire sufficient force to swing him into office.

The Republicans claim a Harding-Coolidge landslide, basing their claims on canvasses, and Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, expects not less than 368 and perhaps 395 of the 531 electoral votes. George White, Democratic national chairman, says his ticket will win, but made no definite electoral claims yesterday. The Democratic leaders, however, were confident that the Republicans have been wrong in figuring the women's vote, and are convinced that this new factor in American politics will support the League of Nations as a moral issue and prevent Republican success.

What the side of the women's vote will be, no one is willing to estimate. But that it will compare more favorably with the men's than did the Maine vote is generally believed. Since that election the League of Nations issue has been developed and is expected to draw the women to the polls in large numbers.

The size of the Socialist vote is also of interest. The Socialists claim at least 3,000,000 for Eugene V. Debs. In this State the vote in protest against expulsion of their representatives from the Assembly will probably increase their delegations, both state and national, while giving them several local positions.

UKRAINE ACCEPTS SOVIET PROPOSAL

Bolshevik Plan for Armistice Accepted by National Ukrainian General—Hopes for Recognition of Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The national Ukrainian high command has received proposals from the Bolsheviks for an armistice. This has been accepted by General Pavlenko, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by the Ukrainian legation here. The Ukrainian authorities consider this overture, coming from Soviet Russia, an act of vast importance in the history of Ukraine, for it is considered to be the first step toward recognition by Russia of a free and independent Ukraine under the national government.

No official confirmation could be given to recent reports of revolts having broken out in Odessa and Kiev, but, in view of recent advances by the national Ukrainian army on Kiev and Odessa, risings in favor of President Petlura's government are not considered at all unlikely. General Pavlenko's southern army has taken the railway junction and town of Galsin in its advance on Odessa. This army is now advancing on the front Galsin-Yaparka-Jampol.

Recent reports of massacres of Jews by Ukrainians are wholly untrue, it was said. In fact, considerable assistance is being rendered to the Ukrainian troops and government by the Jews in various towns coming under the national Ukrainian Government.

REFORM IN LABOR POLICY ADVISED

Report on New York Telephone Company Recommends Increased Number of Operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In view of the request preferred by the New York Telephone Company to the Public Service Commission that it be permitted to increase its rates to subscribers to meet an alleged loss, it is interesting to note a report on the telephone industry in New York State submitted to Gov. A. E. Smith by the Bureau of Women in Industry, State Industrial Commission.

This report recommends the improvement of the labor policy of the company by reduction of the labor turnover and an increased number of operators. It explains that a telephone operator is not a real asset until she has served one year, and that traffic increased 27.5 per cent from January, 1919, to January, 1920. It is recommended that a higher maximum wage be paid and that there be a speedier promotion for employees after two years. Increases after this period, considered to mark the beginning of 100 per cent efficiency, should be an incentive to the workers to remain with the company.

The report calls attention to the expense involved in establishing and furnishing an employment office for operators, in advertising, in establishing rest and lunch rooms where hot drinks were furnished free of charge to operators bringing their own lunches, cafeterias where food was served at cost or below, and a training school where a girl is paid while learning.

According to company figures, \$3200 worth of advertising space per week was utilized for 12 weeks at a total expense of \$28,400; which, added to \$1125 paid in bonuses to employees who brought in new recruits and 554 days off given for the same service, a total of \$93,074 spent to secure more operators, the result being the acquisition of 592 to the operating force.

Basing its figures on a total of 10,731 operators, which was incomplete, excluding 188 whose earnings could not be considered typical because of frequent absences, the report shows that 336 received less than \$12 a week; 1933 between \$12 and \$15; 2997 between \$15 and \$18; 2485 between \$18 and \$21; and 1976 between \$21 and \$25. Only 110 persons on the operating force received as much as \$30 per week. The bureau considers the low wage had much to do with the company's high labor turnover, resulting in inefficient service.

POLICE ATTACKED BY DRY LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York police, "with the connivance of higher officials," and "pursuant to a definite nullification policy formerly determined upon," have apparently been so busy "selling liquor or protecting the sale of liquor that they have had no time to stop burglaries and similar manifestations of crime," according to a declaration by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, at Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. He added that practically every newspaper in New York had either openly and flagrantly incited to or else tacitly approved and connived at "the saturnalia of lawlessness which has spread from the liquor question to other things."

When the Legislature passed the nullification beer act, these papers did not protest, he said.

PLAN TO IMPROVE CHINESE ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A plan for the improvement of Chinese roads has been prepared at Pe-

king, according to official advice received here yesterday, which proposes to have the national highways radiate from Peking along the lines of the old imperial system and extend to the important military and commercial points. The roads will be divided into four classes, national, provincial and district highways, and country roads. A recent arrangement which will greatly facilitate communication in China is a plan making it possible to send telegrams to and from any place in which is located a post office or an agency of the postal administration, even though no telegraph office is there. At present there are fewer than 1000 telegraph offices and a total of 10,000 post offices in China. The advice says that the usefulness of both is certain to be increased by this cooperation.

NEED OF GARDEN CITY IS OUTLINED

Canadian Town Planner Says America Should Have Practical Object Lesson of How to Solve Many Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—"A garden city is needed in America as a practical object lesson of how to solve many problems in connection with the building of cities and towns," said Thomas Adams, town planner for Canada, while addressing the country planning conference recently held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College by the American Civic Association. "Those who question that need," continued Mr. Adams, "are welcome to their enjoyment of the exhibition of waste, incompetence and muddling which is provided by the modern city."

"On the whole the industrial community is probably the worst product of civilization in all countries—and we have nothing much better to show in that regard in the United States and Canada than in some of the countries we call decadent. When the western nations have special departments of the federal and state governments devoting their whole attention to the problems of community development and housing, they will have begun to show adequate recognition of the importance of these problems."

The outstanding need of America, declared Henry E. Jackson of the United States Bureau of Education, is to visualize the public interest and make it permanent, which is what the community center movement aims to do. He was speaking to the conference on "a man without a country," and said that such a man was a man without a country. Local communities, he said, should become conscious of themselves through a definite organization on the basis of citizenship so that residents may have the chance to function as citizens indispensable to the national welfare.

"The menace of commercial exploitation in the national parks must be faced by all intelligent and patriotic voters," said J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, president of the American Civic Association. "The water-power people now have the right to file claims on every drop of falling water in any federal reservation, be it park, monument, forest or even cemetery. But the federal water power commission has agreed to refuse to accept any application for power permits within existing national parks until Congress has been given a full opportunity to pass upon the entire question of power development within such parks."

John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to the conference, referring to the commercialization of the parks, said: "The argument of utility should not be entertained, and, indeed, can nearly always be answered by the plain statement that the water which is sought for reclamation and power purposes does not remain in the park but may be utilized after it leaves the park."

Prof. Henry R. Francis, head of the Department of Forest Recreation at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, told how the automobile had effected a great change by tremendously increasing the demand for larger forest park areas.

BULGARIAN PREMIER ON VISIT TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Alexander Stamboullinski, the Bulgarian Premier, has arrived in Paris. The purpose of his visit is to improve his country's relations with France, as he has with England. His impressions in England have been that the feeling toward his country is not unfriendly. Upon the complete change of feeling in his country he insists, and he hopes that in France he will meet with the same reception.

To discuss the situation with French statesmen is not the only reason of the voyage. He also wishes to come into contact with personalities representative of all sides of French life, intellectual, industrial and scientific. As Bulgaria is chiefly an agricultural country, he desires to study agricultural methods in France, and to learn whatever may be of advantage to Bulgaria.

On the whole, there is little hostility to Bulgaria in France. It is recognized that there is no immediate danger of a recrudescence of the imperialistic temper which made Bulgaria an unpleasant neighbor to the other Balkan states.

FARMERS ASK FOR GREATER CREDIT

Appeal to President Wilson Said to Be in the Public Interest—Ways Indicated in Which the Government Can Give Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Instead of welding the various organizations together more firmly, the action taken at the farmers' conference held here, last week, seems to have brought out more strongly differences existing between the radical and conservative elements; as well as those based upon other grounds. Both the Farmers Grange and the Farmers National Council have protested against the action taken by the ways and means committee, the "next step" committee. The latter submitted the following letter to President Wilson yesterday:

"Mr. President: The farmers of America are threatened with very serious losses from inability to secure short-time credit to enable them to market their crops in an orderly way so they may secure at least cost of production, to which they are clearly entitled.

Relief Methods Proposed

"The government can, pending the convening of Congress, remedy this situation by several methods:

"1. The Federal Reserve Bank system can use the present unused lending power of \$750,000,000, and by slightly reducing the reserve requirements on notes and deposits, can increase this loan power by \$2,500,000,000. As Senator Owen stated in his recent letter to the governor of the Federal Reserve Board: 'The credits are available' and he placed the amount of credit available at \$3,000,000,000."

"2. The Federal Reserve Board can adopt a ruling requiring that commodity paper, to be subject for discount by the Federal Reserve Board banks, must be commodity paper properly secured, on which the rate or discount, including commissions charged the maker, does not exceed 6 per cent per annum, or at most 1 per cent in excess of the rate which member banks secure money. In 1915 the Federal Reserve Board adopted a regulation to this effect.

"3. The Secretary of the Treasury can issue certificates of indebtedness up to \$500,000,000 or more if necessary, and deposit the proceeds in national banks to be loaned for short-term credits, on warehouse receipts and other similar adequate security of farmers, at not to exceed 1 per cent over the rate which the government pays for the money."

"We respectfully ask that you exercise the power vested in you to afford immediate credit relief to farmers as suggested above, and we ask that this be done, not as a privilege to primary agricultural producers, but from the standpoint of the public. We deem such action to be in the public interest."

Greater Consumption Urged

The Washington representative of the National Grange was named as one member of the committee at the farmers' conference to draw up the report, and he sat with the committee during a part of its deliberations. After the first day he declined to participate further, and later declined to sign the report as presented. To prevent misunderstanding as to his position, he made the following statement: "The price readjustment is an inevitable result of conditions due to war. What we should do is to get at fundamentals, with a more thorough knowledge of conditions and of past experience and then seek to prevent the long period of depression which past civil war experience indicates is to be feared. This cannot be accomplished, in my judgment, by mere creation of credits, especially if the chief use of these credits is to hold back products from consumption while other products are being raised. It can be accomplished, it at all by enlarging consumption."

NO PERMISSION ASKED TO BRING IN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans to aid 2000 English women to come to this country in order to obtain employment in industries in Cumberland

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or fade, and the shine is much longer than ordinary stove polish. Used on simple stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.

All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your range or your gas range. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Insist on Black Silk Stove Polish.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works

Stirling, Illinois

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on

Grates, registers, stove-pipes—Prevents

rusting. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for

silver, nickel or brass. It is unsuited for use on automobiles.

NO WAGE CUT IN FORD PART PLANTS

Department of Labor So Informed After Interview With Henry Ford—Relation of Increase of Wages to Rise in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials of the Department of Labor were informed yesterday that there would be no reduction in wages in the factories making parts for Ford automobiles. The factory management had announced their intention to reduce wages on account of the reduction in price of the Ford cars, which, they alleged, would reduce their incomes and profits.

About 25 factories were concerned in the proposed reduction of wages, and efforts of the Department of Labor to deal with the representatives of the factories in the east were ineffective. As a consequence a conciliator was sent to Detroit, Michigan, to place the matter directly before Henry Ford of the Ford company.

The result of the interview with Mr. Ford, as communicated to the Department in a preliminary report, was that wages would not be cut in the factories making the parts. Mr. Ford made it clear, when he announced the reduction in prices of automobiles, that wages would not be lowered in his own plants, and it was reported that when tire manufacturers protested against this action he informed them that he was ready to erect a plant in which to make tires himself.

At the time the Ford parts factories made known their intention to cut wages, there was a disposition among certain Labor men to feel that the result of such a step could only be to injure Mr. Ford and to discredit the example he had set in his own factories. Consequently the statement that wages will not be reduced there is looked upon as important in preserving the status of Labor and as likely to forestall attempts at reductions elsewhere.

Few authentic instances of lowered wages have come officially to the attention of the Department, though there are understood to have been reductions in a number of places, mostly where the workers were not organized.

Figures made public yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the wages of skilled labor have barely kept pace with increased prices during the war and the period following the armistice. Locally, wages have been advanced somewhat in excess of living costs, in certain occupations, but for the country as a whole the contrary is the case. Reductions in hours have been obtained generally, but where pay is based on hourly rates this means reduced annual incomes except where wages have been advanced enough more than living costs to make up for the reduced number of hours worked.

The peak of living costs, according to figures made public by the bureau, was attained in June of this year, in Omaha, Nebraska, and St. Louis, Missouri, where prices were respectively 138 and 137 per cent above the pre-war level. For the country as a whole, the increase in June was 116.5 per cent above the pre-war level. Increases in wages in the skilled trades rarely averaged 100 per cent above pre-war levels at the hourly rates, and when allowances are made for fewer hours of labor the annual income is proportionally considerably below that of 1913.

Another cut in price of sugar NEW YORK, New York—Arbuckle Brothers yesterday announced a further reduction of half a cent a pound in the price of fine granulated sugar to the basis of 10.50 cents.

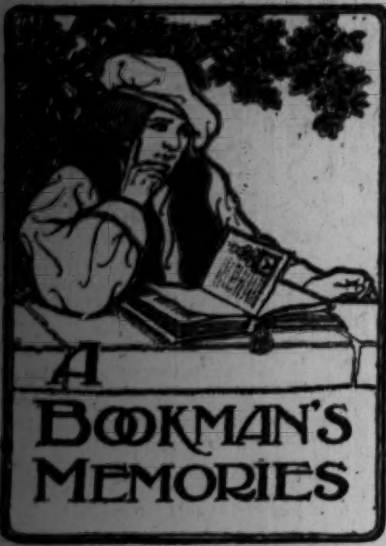
The Economy of Postum

is demonstrated by use—in its moderate cost, lack of waste and convenience of making

INSTANT POSTUM

has a flavor that promptly wins most tastes. This beverage is pure, and commands confidence upon trial. At grocers.

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Michigan.



James Lane Allen

It is no reproach to an author to find himself in the 10-cent, or even in the 5-cent box. This fate happens to all. Libraries are dispersed, an unbookish man inherits the family volumes, folk move to another town; then the second-hand book dealer, in an untidy suit and with benevolent eyes, makes a ruthless and absurd offer for the lot, and is ready with his sack or his cart.

However, I may be hurried, I can rarely withstand the temptation of the 10-cent box. Sometimes it is a sad experience. No one likes to see his friends drop down in the world, through no fault of their own; but through the chances and changes of life. Such an experience I had last week, when, on my way to see a sunset on Staten Island, I missed an Elevated or two, because I paused to look through a 10-cent box which I had not investigated recently. In the box I found "The Choir Invisible" and "The Heroine in Bronze" by James Lane Allen.

While the Elevated ground down to South Ferry, and while the steamer glided across the bay, I dipped into "The Choir Invisible" and recaptured much of the rapture with which I read it so long ago as 1897. What a charming story it is, so sane, so wholesome, so full of a kind of interior beauty and high-mindedness; and what a happy picture it gives of life in Kentucky nearly a century and a quarter ago. I remember the beginning—"The middle of a fragrant afternoon of May in the green wilderness of Kentucky; the year 1793."

I remembered, too, that when "The Choir Invisible" reached London in 1897, I reviewed it with fervor, and I almost started from my seat on the Staten Island boat, when I read, in the publishers' advertisements at the end of the book, an extract from the review that I wrote in 1897. Here it is: "A book to read, and a book to keep after reading. Mr. Allen's gifts are many—a style pellucid and picturesque, a vivid and disciplined power of characterization, and an intimate knowledge of a striking epoch and an alluring country." Since those days "The Choir Invisible" has done well—very well. In 1901 it was in its 23rd thousand. Everybody who reads, has read it, and enjoyed it.

Having renewed acquaintance, so pleasurable, with Amy, and Mrs. Falconer, and John Gray, and John Gray II, I turned to the other book by James Lane Allen that I had picked from the 10-cent box—"The Heroine in Bronze." What a disappointment! It did not hold me at all; it did not interest me, and when I turned the pages and found this sentence—"And now, before the Shears of Silence clip the threads which have woven this piece of life's tapestry and are near the margin of the canvas, etc., etc." I put down the book and said—"I'll read no more. This book does not come off. It is sentimental; the writing is too fine, overlabored, and the characters are idealizations; they are not drawn from life. Mr. Allen is a man of ripe sentiment, prone to fine writing, and with a tendency sometimes to think that he is standing in a noisette, not sitting at a desk. He, like everybody else, has the defects of his qualities. In "The Choir Invisible" he held his defects well in hand, and he was controlled by his deep-seated affection for his beloved Kentucky; out in "The Heroine in Bronze" (it was written 15 years afterwards) he wandered away from life into a kind of sentimental dreamland, which no doubt he felt to be real enough, but of whose reality he has not been able to convince at least one reader.

Then I thought of "The Kentucky Cardinal," one of his earlier books, and said, "That surely is in the class of 'The Choir Invisible,' because in it he deals with Kentucky, and when his native state is his theme he is at his best." I recalled it (my copy has delightful illustrations by Hugh Thomson) and remembered the book with pleasure; remembered also the ripe humor that runs through it, in the style of, but less sophisticated and more mature than "The Dolly Dialogues." And there was the sequel called "Aftermath," in which sentiment quite gets the upper hand, and which allows him, at the end, to indulge in the luxury of grief.

While I was watching the sunset from a hill in Staten Island, and the ships passing to and fro in the narrows, I reflected how the fashions in literature change, and wondered if people still read this serene, uplifting and lovable writer, who has seen new generations of authors rise up and catch the public; and who, in the passage of years, has become more of a preacher, which is quite natural, and less a teller of stories with a meaning. He was never wholly a novelist; he has always had something to say which is more important than the vicissitudes of the relations between men and women.

I felt sure that he is at his best when dealing with Kentucky, and my investigations, when I returned home and went through his books, fully confirmed this. The comedy in letters, an outside of Kentucky volume, which

he calls "The Emblems of Fidelity," is well done, but it is too remote; this outpouring of a literary and well-stored mind, with a turn for humor, is of the study and the brooding scholar. So is "The Bride of the Mistletoe" and its successors. These books glide too easily, and as for "The White Cow," which someone has extravagantly called "the finest short story in American fiction," I find it merely insipid.

Of the Kentucky books I like "The Reign of Law," in which he actually makes the story of hemp fascinating; but for interest give me "The Kentucky Warbler." That is a book to remember, a book of place, a book that sings of nature. And there is the volume called "The Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky, and Other Kentucky Papers." If I were asked to choose three representative books by James Lane Allen I should select these loving and informing essays, and "The Choir Invisible," and "The Kentucky Warbler;" and could I resist adding a fourth "A Kentucky Cardinal"?

From an interview with James Lane Allen by Isaac Marcossion I learn that most of his books were written in New York hotels. When his friend expressed surprise at this he answered, "The question is often asked, how can a man in a city write of a country far away that he has not seen for years. But that country is never far away and the man looks over into it unceasingly. He has but to lift his eyes to see it—as clearly as he does the people in the street."

To all men their home and their home land are so stamped on memory that no after experiences, however vivid and varied, can efface them. It has long been my idea that the social, yes, and religious and political history of America, can best be told by taking each state as an entity; and I am glad to find that Mr. Allen has this feeling also. It is his opinion that, "The serial of the nation must be told in terms of its states. Each of these states is a little entity all its own. Together the story of their lives and individualities comprises the larger narrative of the country."

From this consideration of the literary work of James Lane Allen it should not be difficult to sum up, in a sentence, his contribution to the history of his time. Let me try. How will this do?—"He gave romance and reality to Kentucky."

Even in the 10-cent box I see and scent the blue-grass region of his waking dreams.

DE UNAMUNO

Two terms of imprisonment on the charge of lèse-majesté, each of eight years and one day, have just been imposed on Miguel de Unamuno. A fellow Spanish author gives the following appreciation of Mr. de Unamuno for The Christian Science Monitor.

"Miguel de Unamuno undoubtedly is the greatest man now living in the world of Spanish letters. A Basque, a hard worker, and an energetic walker, he lives the life of a recluse as a professor of Greek in the ancient university of Salamanca, the noble Castilian spirit of whose beautiful buildings he has so wonderfully interpreted in his essays.

"Les style c'est l'homme." Never was Buffon's saying truer than in the case of Unamuno. His style is himself. He writes without regard for rhythm or beauty, with the lofty utilitarianism of a creative and impatient man handling words as mere instruments. Ever pushing the language beyond its present boundaries, coining new words, forcing old ones into circulation, twisting current ones into new meanings, he writes as if thinking aloud.

"The newspaper is the most important vehicle of culture and literature for the average Spaniard, and Unamuno freely avails himself of it with a real understanding of its value as an instrument of communication with the people. A tower of strength for all those opinions which are based on human fraternity, he is yet not afraid of running counter to public opinion, and in fact does not seem to be entirely above suspicion of deliberately irritating public opinion by the advocacy of unpopular causes. Considered by the political Left as their 'spiritual leader,' he is, nevertheless, in fundamental opposition with them, since their philosophy is strongly influenced by French rationalism, while Unamuno is intensely vitalist and religious."

Spring Beauty

What a beautiful spot it was! Descending the stone steps, one saw on all sides the trees putting on their new spring dress. Some of the leaves, though appearing to be full grown, had not turned the deep green of the full summer foliage. Others were just starting; on some, the blossoms were appearing first, the pink of the peach, the deep red-brown of the sweet shrub, the dogwood also adding its beauty to the tender green.

At the bottom of the steps the little brook sang over its waterfall. It reflected the blue of the sky and the green of the foliage, and was happy and merry in doing the thing it knew best how to do, and pointed to activity as a means for expressing beauty.

The color was not confined to the trees, sky, and brook, for here comes a flash of yellow through the air. It is an oriole and the red on the tree yonder is a cardinal. Near by a catbird feeling the loveliness and security of the place, sits on the lower limb of a tree and sings his sweet song with all the abandonment he might show in a place miles from civilization. A song sparrow also adds his song of rejoicing, and as the evening comes on, the hermit thrush pours forth his melody of praise, making peace and gladness reign in the hearts of his listeners. Truly the sor did things of earth become less real as one's eyes are opened to the beauty expressed through the greetings of spring.

THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE WOMEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Mrs. Lo Chong, the wife of the Chinese Consul-General in England, has recently returned from Christiania, whither she has been to attend the Women's International Conference as the delegate of the Chinese Government. Mrs. Alfred Sze, the wife of the Minister, should have gone, according to the original plan; she was unable to fulfill the engagement and at two days' notice Mrs. Chong stepped into the breach. She thus narrated her experiences for The Christian Science Monitor in very good English, with only an occasional search after a particular word.

"Of course China is very much behind other countries in respect of gatherings of this nature. There were

increase public interest in educational matters, and thereby insure the provision of greater facilities.

"Even such a large city as Canton—I am a Cantonese," added Mrs. Chong brightly, and with obvious pride—"has no waterworks system, and the public draws its water mostly from wells. We women have to get to work to influence public opinion in the direction of reform, and we probably shall do so indirectly because we are quite sure that our influence so exercised will be effective." I am sending in my report to the government. We then have to set to work to create organizations of women to establish branches in the different cities so that we too may form a council. I do not think there will be much difficulty.

"No doubt," Mrs. Chong continued, "the more educated Chinese women are in the upper classes; in the middle classes the women are perhaps obliged to concentrate on the practical side of life, while in the lower classes there is far less educa-



Mrs. Lo Chong, wife of the Chinese Consul-General in England

28 governments represented, but also many women's councils, and we have no women's councils in China. That is the first step we have to take. It is, though, a big job."—Mrs. Chong sighed—"but we ought to do quite well, if we make a beginning in the big cities along the sea coasts. Women in China always play a big rôle in our life, much bigger than people outside the country think. At several periods of our history you will find rulers very much like your Queen Elizabeth. Women's influence did not begin in the ruling life of the country with the late Empress Dowager. In the home, the Chinese woman exercises and always has exercised great indirect influence, not merely upon the husband but upon the sons, and if she liked to extend her activities the effect would be still more noticeable.

"Women with us do not play the same rôle in public life as they do here. We had women members in our first Republican Parliament, but they have disappeared, and even now, though women are beginning to take up the professions, they are limiting themselves to certain ones which come well within their competence. They are particularly taking up music. I mean western music, because most Chinese women have also a knowledge of eastern music. Many are going abroad to study both in America and in England, and several are taking up music as a profession. When they return I expect they will begin teaching. I sometimes think that you do not know how many Chinese women you have studying among you; there are at least 12 in London, and there are more in America. They are not at present taking up such things as law or engineering. Your women have only taken up engineering within the last few years, and then they took it up because of an emergency—yes, that is the word—and we have still to see whether they will continue to study and practice it.

"We had many interesting discussions at Christiania, and some which I think will be of great interest to women in China. Thus, there was a discussion on the women's aid to the League of Nations, and I spoke on this, saying what I could in its favor, because although we have not a special league in China promoting this ideal, it is one which we all of us appreciate, since you know that the Chinese are a peaceful people. Another topic which more especially interests women at home in education. Women in China at the present time rank just the same as men with regard to education. The classes and the teaching are the same for both, only, of course, the girls are in one set of classes and the men in another. There is, however, not enough education for women. The government does much, but the country is very large, and we have no such thing as education for every one. All we can do is to

There are, though, a large number of Chinese women who are extremely well educated, not merely from the Chinese but from the western standpoint. They are able to speak Mandarin, Cantonese and Fokinese, on the one hand, and English and French on the other. They are very well read. There is a large Chinese literature with which they are familiar, and many have a good knowledge of western literature. At the same time women are largely clinging to their national ideals—of Confucianism—while at the same time they are studying the best western ideals. They are perhaps, in this respect, different from so many of the men who are giving up the one before they have really understood and appreciated the other. I should say myself that a great many Chinese women follow education from a philosophic standpoint, without any intention of drawing from it any immediate practical advantage, and therein I think is one of the great advantages to the China of the future. Women are conservative everywhere, and they are so in China.

"It is true that at times you occasionally see Chinese women wearing European costumes—even the modern jumper—but the vast majority of women cling to the national costume which, of course, with the extremes of heat and cold, is the best and most appropriate for them. There is thus no particular haste to westernize the nation. You will remember that at the time of the declaration of the republic there were a very large number of men who abandoned their native costumes and adopted in preference western attire. Since then they have nearly all reverted to the former. What Chinese women especially need is to travel, and make themselves familiar with foreign countries. There are quite a number who do so now, although, as they think it necessary to adopt western attire, most people take them for Japanese. But a great extension of this movement is needed.

"Perhaps much of the driving force in China comes from its Cantonese women. It may be that we are the most independent of thought and advanced in ways, because we live near the sea and come more in touch with the world; but whatever the reason, I think that most people will admit the extent of southern influence. Even in Peking there are many Cantonese women, clever, cultured, intellectual and with a thorough knowledge of both Chinese matters and of western ways. What we need is organization, and in my report I hope to make recommendations which will bring my countrywomen together and enable us at all events to make a beginning on what must be a very large and very lengthy undertaking. I am, though, very hopeful since, as I say, women in China is far more influential than most people think and the results will soon be manifest."

CONFEDERATE PLOT REVEALED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A sidelight on American history has been revealed by the discovery within the last few years of papers bearing on a secret meeting in connection with the American Civil War which was held in London, Ontario, Canada, in 1864. Details of the meeting were made public by Frederick London at a recent meeting of the London Historical Society. The papers deal with a plot formed in the summer of 1864 to separate the northwestern group of states from the North and to set up a confederacy. The leaders in the South were anxious to see this carried out, knowing it would weaken the North and strengthen their cause, and so from Canada, where they had agents, they formed connections with a big semi-political organization known as the Sons of Liberty, which had about 300,000 members.

On August 7 or 8 there was held in London, at the Tumsesh House, it is believed, a meeting of the Confederate commissioners and the agents of the Sons of Liberty, and at this meeting plans were laid for the formation of a new northwestern republic. The federal prisons were to be attacked and the 30,000 Confederate prisoners held there released, armed from the state arsenals, and the whole government overturned in that part of the Union. The money came from Confederate agents in Canada, who had their headquarters in Toronto.

Later the conspiracy centered in Chicago but successive steps were never successful and the enterprise collapsed.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The League a Moral Issue

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The ordinary voter who determines the election in a presidential campaign is both confused and confounded by the technical interpretations of the Versailles Covenant. Essentially it is a treaty, conceived and constructed by experienced thinkers, and is truly an instrument for the interpretation of treaty-making and ratifying bodies. Moreover, our Constitution clearly defines the functions which shall be exercised by its coordinating branches of government. And there is no precedent anywhere in our political history for the submission to popular opinion of a question involving either the negotiation or the ratification of a treaty with a foreign power. The President and the Senate, therefore, should decide this question.

It is a moral issue, to be sure; but the Constitution remains. We have decided many great moral issues before; but they involved our domestic problems and were clearly within the purview of the Constitution. If, on the other hand, the League project does involve such a radical departure from all that is past as to warrant reference for solution to popular opinion instead of constitutional disposition, then, more direct and adequate provision should be made to obtain that intelligent result which such a far-reaching decision requires. Many results already obtained indicate the influence of lesser issues in the campaign. There are the personalities of the President and lights of lesser leading, the attitude of the presidential candidates respecting domestic questions, suffrage, prohibition and Sinn Féin. The Treaty, being a supreme moral issue, should never have been interjected into a partisan campaign if it were desired and essential that it have the unbiased judgment which it demands. In this respect, however, the Republicans were not the aggressors, for partisanship appeared in the appeal of the President in the campaign of 1915. And although the Republicans made their platform early in June, that same distinguished person had already asked for a solemn referendum.

The responsibility which this situation thrusts upon our people exceeds by far the opportunities they are offered for deliberate and sober action. Conscientious leaders of both parties experience difficulties of agreement as to the wisest plan. And thousands of intelligent men and women must necessarily yield the opportunity of a lifetime to the exigencies of party considerations. An electorate, almost one-half of which will exercise the franchise for the first time, is forced to find its way through the maze of partisan misrepresentations, to sub-



The Friendly Glow

THE main requirements to a successful business are Efficiency, Capital, Service and Courtesy.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COLEY SQUARE BRANCH
279 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

ordinate vital domestic questions and local candidates, to raise itself above the interests which touch it as a group, and decide, perhaps for all time, the future course of government and determine the lot of mankind.

The moral element being the natural pivot about which this issue revolves, and there appearing a disposition to delegate the advising and consenting powers to popular judgment, is it not a safer and surer course to intrust to the leadership of the church, the college, and other higher moral agencies the movement of preparation for intelligent convictions affecting this world-plan? And may not these forces, through the right of public petition, impress the ideals of their vision upon the statesmen of our time? Let it be remembered that progress in human government, as elsewhere, moves slowly, and is ever attended with great sacrifices. With the right of free speech and personal liberty came the fall of the Federalist Party; human freedom wrecked the Whigs; the series of disasters commencing with 1912 is part of the consideration of such measure of economic justice and human happiness as we now enjoy; and who can foresee the fate of the historic Republican and Democratic parties against the moral impact of World-Democracy? Whether the solution of this important question lies most wisely in the judgment of popular opinion or in the discretion of constitutional authority, honest opinion may differ; but it certainly is not a proper subject for partisan disposition.

(Signed)
LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS,
7 Water Street, Boston.

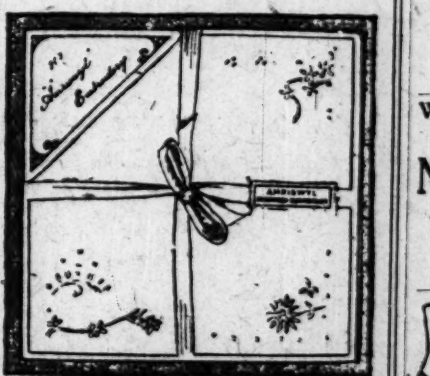
The League as Monroe Doctrine
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of October 20, I notice a communication from John D. Works, Los Angeles, California, to which, very briefly, I wish to take exceptions, and to call Mr. Works' attention to the fact that since December 2, 1823, the United States of America, single handed and alone, has preserved "as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" ALL the nations, (including Canada) of the Western Hemisphere; also to the fact that since that date the United States of America has, does and will always maintain and uphold a solemn and sacred self-acquired moral obligation which requires that each and every nation of the Western Hemisphere treat candidly, with honesty and uprightness, all European nations; also that since that date, the United States of America has, single handed and alone, compelled all European nations "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of all nations of the Western Hemisphere; and, to back up this moral obligation, the United States of America "cannot view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Therefore, in view of the fact that 41 civilized nations of the earth, including our "dependencies" of the Western Hemisphere, have entered into a "League of Nations," and each and every one of them has solemnly obligated itself to protect and to help us protect the nations which we have protected for the past 100 years, it is inconceivable that any loyal, patriotic or self-thinking American, after having investigated and read the "Covenant of the League of Nations" and the doctrine as set forth by President Monroe, can conscientiously fail to support the League of Nations, which is, and forever will be, our great-Monroe Doctrine with worldwide extensions.

(Signed) E. E. WILSON,
Cleveland, Ohio.

October 22, 1920.
Now Ready
Our
Handkerchief Holiday
Catalog
Send for it—there is no charge



No. 759. This box contains 3 Ladies' sheer handkerchiefs hemstitched and Amiami embroidered with pretty design in one corner of each handkerchief. Each box contains 3 different designs.
Price \$1.50 Box

Noyes & Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICH.

Wholesale Jewelers

Caring for the needs of the Retail Jewelers of the Great Southwest
EDWARDS-LUDWIG-FULLER
JEWELRY CO.
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

MAKER OF FLOWERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Vivacious mistress of a passing art, a little French woman lives in New Orleans, and lives by the making from cotton, or silk or velvet, or even leather, of flowers, of all the colors of the rainbow, wreaths of gay roses, all indelibly dyed, and of any and every kind that ever grew in the field. She is Mrs. Julia Boudro, one of seven Boudro flower-makers, all of whom have lived in New Orleans, and all of whom have lived by making the garden bloom perennially for the hats of today, as, yesterday, they made them for glass cases, to be hung above the horse-hair furniture in the old parlors of the gentility, sometimes far from New Orleans.

From the delicate iron railings of the Lion House balconies, she can look up and down Royal Street, almost into the buildings in which she learned to make flowers in the bustling sixties, when Royal Street was the center of social as well as business life in La Nouvelle Orleans.

"They think I am of France," she says; "they say I learned my art in Paris, but I am all American, born here, trained here, lived here all my life—but such changes."

A department store stands where she first sold flowers, away back in 1870, for it required nearly ten years to learn to make the flowers. Hair-dressers and modistes flaunt their wares today in three shops where once the Boudro family made and sold flowers—yet this very summer many a New Orleans girl is wearing on her hat the flowers Mme. Boudro made and sold to the big department store.

But all the glory of flower-making is past; she says. "The machines make them so much faster than I can make them in spite of my pleasure in the work and the secrets of my art learned from the past."

A New But Passing Thrums

Thrums on Long Island! For another week or two the Sentimental may seek the scene of Grizel's conversations with Tommie; and the Homeless may look at such quaint Scots cottages as never before grew to tempt heart-seeking New Yorkers, for Paramount Pictures are preparing to release "Sentimental Tommie," and enterprising movie managers have mounted a village complete out at Elmhurst, Long Island. While housing commissions sit on Manhattan and discuss ground rents and landlords, for a brief delightful moment, there are Homes, built and beautiful, but transient, Thrums, a shrine for a fortnight.

The Store of Satisfaction

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Established 1852
JOEL GUTMAN & Co.
A Good Store for Quality
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

Wedding Invitations Social Stationery
The Norman, Remington Co.
347 N. Charles St., Baltimore
(Corner of Mulberry)
Baltimore's Famous Bookstore

The Magnitude of Our Stock
permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay.
WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

LYCETT
517 N. CHARLES
BALTIMORE
STATIONER
and
ENCRAVER
FINE NOTE PAPERS
Stamping Our Special Work

Very Best Groceries
J. L. APPLEBY CO.
644 Park Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY BLISS KNAPP, C. S. B.

Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., of Brookline, Massachusetts, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John Randall Dunn, First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

On behalf of the members of The Mother Church I am happy to welcome you this evening, for a Christian Science lecture is a very happy occasion.

To my sense, one of the essential requirements of a successful lecture is that the introducer make not the mistake of thinking that he is delivering the lecture. I, therefore, without more delay, present to you the lecturer of the evening—who really needs no introduction to a Boston audience nor to the members of The Mother Church—Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., of Brookline, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

Mr. Knapp said in his lecture:

The Lecture

There is no doubt that every one would do well to consider earnestly Paul's advice to the Thessalonians to "prove all things; that which is true hold fast." It is true that which he has not proved; true that only that faith which is founded on actual demonstration will survive the ordeal of human experience. Paul was not satisfied with a mere acceptance of his teaching. He well knew that, unless his statements were proved to be true beyond the possibility of a doubt, his instruction had been of no avail. So he depicts the trial of faith by which Noah was able to overcome seeming impossibilities; and Abraham could offer up Isaac, believing "that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead." Throughout the ages the truth of the Word has been attested by "signs following." Although as it is written, "God called" unto Moses, and bade him bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt, his hesitation was only overcome by two great evidences of spiritual power—the handling of the serpent, and the healing of leprosy. This manifestation of divine authority lessened his sense of personal responsibility, and assured him of the confidence of the people; for he had the explanation from God that if the people would not believe the first sign, they would believe the latter sign which indicated the power of God to heal disease. The opposition to Moses' leadership operated most actively through his sister Miriam; but when he healed her of leprosy, and yet others of serpent bites, their doubts were overwhelmed by the attestation of God's protecting care.

Centuries later, a sign was demanded of Jesus by certain scribes and Pharisees who did not believe his testimony, and he answered, "An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given it, but the sign of the prophet Jonas;" which is repentance. But when the messengers of John the Baptist questioned him in perfectly good faith, he said, "Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see: The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me."

Healing Attested in Christian Science

The Christian Science Church adopted a like method of answering honest inquiry. Our church provides a testimonial meeting where members of the congregation may bear witness to the healing power of God which they themselves have seen or experienced. They may describe cases of healing like the one which brought my own family to Christian Science. For 13 years my mother had suffered from a difficulty said by physicians to be inflammatory rheumatism. Her joints became distorted and she gradually became a helpless cripple and a great sufferer. Finally the physicians told her that she had but a short time to live. As a last resort, we sought the aid of a Christian Science practitioner, and after two weeks' treatment, my mother regained her health; her joints were restored to their natural condition, and she enjoyed perfect health thereafter.

The healing of my mother was so obvious that it could not be ignored. It was just as evident to her friends and neighbors as to herself. It convinced us that Christian Science is that Science of Christianity which Jesus demonstrated, for her healing could no more be disputed than the healing of the blind man as reported in the Gospels. To those who doubted the possibility of his healing, he replied simply, "Whereas I was blind, now I see." He could not tell how this change had been wrought, but he knew that the healing of his blindness could not be denied. Christian Science provides the explanation of that healing, and it is the purpose of this lecture to present that explanation to you.

Healing Methods Contrasted

An epidemic seldom attacks more than 20 per cent of a population. When confronted by such an epidemic, it is customary for physicians to study the cause of the calamity from a physical viewpoint—carefully analyzing, the while, the former physical condition of every afflicted individual. It does not occur to them to question what made the 80 per cent immune. The physician palpatingly diagnoses the disease, because he is governed by the belief that health is a condition of the flesh. He supposes it to be a personal possession, humanly circumscribed, and the body to be a kind of storage battery generating the vital current. The Christian Scientist, in such a case, studies just as thoroughly the origin of health, for it is evident to him that health and not disease is the object of his search. He knows that Jesus presented the only perfect system of healing known to men, and he taught his disciples how to restore health by starting with the proposition that God is the creator of it.

Health a Divine Right

When the framers of the American Constitution admitted that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are creations of God, and not of man, their task was wonderfully simplified. They recognized the fact that they were not required to create any rights but simply to interpret those that were already created. The success of that instrument, the Constitution of the United States of America, depended upon the correctness of their interpretation of that which was fundamentally right. The result has been a model of democratic government.

When men are willing to concede that health, as well as life, or liberty, is a divine right, divinely bestowed upon man by his creator, they will cease to believe in, or fear, the so-called laws of health which originate in mortal opinion, and will become interpreters of that inherent right. They will cease to be autocrats in the government of their own bodies, and their health will increase in proportion to their understanding that in God we all "live, and move, and have our being."

God Instructing Moses

The first exhibition of healing recorded in the Bible came by looking away from the body into the true nature of God. For 40 years, Moses had been governing the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, with autocratic power. The sign of symbol of that autocratic power was a shepherd's rod. When, by the direction of God, the rod was cast down and became a serpent, Moses was afraid. He had never learned that human will was the serpent in the Garden of Eden. Nor did he understand how to gain supremacy over it. But obedience to God's command established that supremacy. That lesson enabled Moses to learn two great facts—that human will and personality are interchangeable, and that obedience to divine guidance gave him the mastery over sin. The divine supremacy has been expressed in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

Doubtless Moses believed that health is a condition of the flesh, and when he thrust his rod into his bosom and withdrew it leprous, there was the evidence of his erroneous belief. The healing that followed taught him to turn from the body to find power and health in the will of God.

Healing Law Discovered

The power of God had been recognized for a long time, but not his healing nature. It will be remembered that, long before, God had revealed Himself to Abraham as the Almighty, the one supreme power governing the universe and man. But it was a mere abstraction. There was no mode by which human consciousness could approach this truth. Consequently all that Abraham could do was to entertain a supreme faith in the omnipotence of God. The faith of Abraham has been referred to throughout the Bible.

The works of faith continued as God said to Moses, "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them," indicating that there was more to learn about the nature of God than the one fact of His supreme power. When finally Moses discovered that the supreme power of God reaches individual human experience through law, it ceased instantly to be an abstraction and became a concrete power with a well-defined mode of approach, and for this discovery of Moses that the supreme power of God reaches to the individual human experience through law, he has been known as the law-giver. When it became known that divine power reaches individual human experience, not through any form of idolatry, but through well-defined law, the secret of divine healing was disclosed. Moses could then be guided by divine intelligence, and thus heal leprosy and serpent bites with mathematical certainty and precision. The nature of God had been proved in human experience to be a power of health and purity. It reached beyond faith and appealed directly to reason and understanding.

Therefore, "Acquaint now thyself with him [that is, with God], and be at peace." One who is sick is not at peace. One who is distressed in mind or body with sin, disease or fear, is not at peace. Nevertheless acquainted with him [that is, with God], and be at peace." One who is sick is not at peace. One who is distressed in mind or body with sin, disease or fear, is not at peace. Nevertheless acquainted

with the divine nature endows one with the power of peace, which necessarily rules out all disturbance, whether mental or physical. Therein is presented in a brief statement the precise method of Christian healing—acquaintance with the truth about the nature of God. Mrs. Eddy has reiterated that in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 72), as follows: "Not personal intercommunion but divine law is the communicator of truth, health, and harmony to earth and humanity."

Truth Healing Scientific

That which is unchanging, and which also operates through law, is truth. So we find Moses declaring, "Thou art a God of truth, and without iniquity." When therefore Jesus declared, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he explained the operation of a Christian Science treatment. To know the truth is to understand the unchanging nature of God as a power of health and purity operating through law. Whatever one really understands, he can express. When one understands that two and two make four, he can express that fact. Then to understand the healing and purifying nature of God, enables one to express that nature. Such is the power of freedom in mind and body. This explanation of Christian healing will, I think, leave no impression that we ignore difficulties, although some aver that a Christian Scientist endeavors to heal by trying to imagine that the condition is not there. It is evident that this is a misapprehension; for imagination is a state of ignorance; and ignorance never healed anything and it never can.

Disease is unquestionably evil and, therefore, it cannot be the truth of being. Inasmuch as Christian Science is a Science, its method of dealing with error is precisely as it is done in mathematics. If a mathematician is confronted with the misstatement that two and two make five, he does not study that mistake; for a mistake could not be understood. Only that which is true can be understood. That is why David in the psalm asks the question, "Who can understand his errors?" No one can; not one. Consequently an intelligent individual will never try to do it. He will study more thoroughly the rule of truth that governs the problem, and act in obedience thereto. Then the error disappears, just as ignorance disappears before intelligence. And where has it gone? Into its native unreality. The only reality the error ever has is in the individual's ignorance of the truth. It ceases to exist to his intelligent understanding. Consequently an error is real or unreal only to the degree of the individual's ignorance or intelligence concerning the truth. It is the Truth that makes free.

Disease Mental

A Christian Scientist learns that disease is essentially mental in its cause. As long as he believes it to be entirely physical, he may well feel helpless before it. In fact there could be no such thing as Christian healing if disease were actually physical. The medical schools of today have been employing experiments which indicate the mental cause of disease. There can be no doubt that in every case it is the result of wrong thinking. Medical experiments have proved conclusively that the individual's thinking seriously affects the circulation of the blood, and some interesting conclusions have been drawn from the observation of the effect of wrong thinking on the body. Perhaps the most common observation is the flushed or pallid face that results from anger. People have been known to die in a fit of anger and also from extreme fright. Since the discovery of the X-ray, physicians have been able to learn the effect of thought on the digestive system. The method is simple enough. Some harmless, opaque substance like bismuth is mixed with the food. Then as one eats the prepared food, the entire process of its digestion may be observed with the X-ray. By that method, physicians have proved that the digestion of students taking a severe examination, in great fear, has been retarded fully two hours. Anger also hinders digestion and poisons the system. The results of other experiments might be presented, but these are sufficient to indicate the necessity of correcting thought when dealing with disease.

Suppose, for example, one has eaten something and soon after is seized with distressing pain in the stomach. The pain is a distinct physical sensation which cannot be ignored. A Christian Science practitioner is summoned and he immediately remembers the testimony of Christ Jesus, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man," a saying which once offended the Pharisees.

The disciples sought an explanation of the parable from Jesus, remarking on the offense which it gave to the Pharisees. Surprised at their lack of understanding, Jesus proceeded to explain that "whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught. But those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart; and they defile the man." Regardless of what thought or act may occasion the pain, if the patient would only refuse to admit it into his heart or mind, it could not defile him. But when one begins to take it into his heart or mind, giving to it a supposed cause or reason, that defiles the man. "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: These are the things which defile a man." When the testimony of the flesh is overbalanced by the peace, joy and power of God's ever-present, then the truth will indeed make us free.

Contemplating Truth a Corrective

Christian healing has nothing in common with the will of the flesh. On the other hand, it is in complete agreement with the will of God. For that reason it can never be divorced from Christian theology. To meditate on the nature of God, in the full understanding of Him, is generally considered a distinct mark of devotion. To meditate thus, in full sincerity must feed and satisfy one with His health and holiness.

One may behold a beautiful field of flowers. As he stops to contemplate their rare beauty, his thought is fed and satisfied. He has taken nothing from them, but he has gained much that is enduring. Thus thousands of people, devout in their thought of God, have turned to Him to meditate on the beauty of His goodness, on the strength of His meekness, and on the nourishing thought of His purity and health, and they have been healed of dire afflictions. Those satisfying thoughts have corrected the proclivities of the flesh, and the truth has made them free.

Footsteps to Mrs. Eddy's Discovery

Mrs. Eddy was long a member of the Congregational church, and the devotional culture she received there and at home fitted her to understand and demonstrate the Principle of divine healing. When a child she was taken with a fever. Her mother talked to her of God and assured her that God would surely answer her prayers, if she would only turn to Him. As the little girl prayed fervently, the fever left her and her mother rejoiced over the speedy recovery. Later while she was attending a neighboring school, a man escaped from an insane asylum, approached the children at play, holding a club threateningly in his hand. Mary Baker walked up to him fearlessly and naturally, imbued with a religious sense of God's presence and power. The man became subdued and gentle, and departed at her request. The following Sunday he appeared at her side during the morning service in the church. There he permitted himself to be taken in charge by an officer and led away. Some years later, when grown to womanhood, she healed a child of severe eye trouble by her fervent prayers to God.

The direct cause which led to the discovery of Christian Science was Mrs. Eddy's own healing in 1866. She had received a very serious injury by

falling on the ice. The physician who attended her at the time believed that her injury would prove fatal. When she knew that nothing material could save her, Mrs. Eddy turned to her Bible for consolation. Reading its sacred truths with singleness of purpose and the faith that spiritual understanding could save her, she witnessed the immediate operation of the truth. Her healing was complete. She arose, dressed herself and startled the family by her sudden appearance. Nothing but the power of God could produce such a sudden transformation, and with joy and gratitude Mrs. Eddy gave all the glory to Him.

Scriptural Interpretation

It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for devout people to be healed by their study of the Bible. But Mrs. Eddy could not be satisfied with the physical healing alone. She must know the Science or Principle of that healing. Indeed she believed she had a right to that knowledge, inasmuch as Jesus had promised another Comforter, which he defined as "the Spirit of truth." If "the Spirit of truth" was not to be understood and obeyed then one might, perhaps unwittingly, obey error. But the truth had made her free and it was her right to know the explanation of that experience. Scriptural study took on a new meaning in her search for an explanation of Christian healing. Step by step spiritual law was interpreted in a new light. Her conclusions were systematically recorded and fairly tested in the healing of disease and sin. That elucidation of the Scriptures formed the basis of her more complete work known as "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875—nine years after her discovery.

Ever since the publication of Science and Health, disease and sin have been healed through the study of it. As one ponders the explanation of scriptural texts with which it is filled, mind and body are refreshed and painful misconceptions are corrected. It has, in other words, brought a return of primitive Christian healing. In recognition of her distinguished service as interpreter of the Bible, the French Government has honored Mrs. Eddy by making her an officer of the French Academy.

For nearly 25 years I enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Eddy. Twice she was a guest in our home, and I have been honored with invitations to her home. I have been familiar with her home life and with the members of her household; have had considerable correspondence with her; so that I have an actual knowledge of the purity and consecration of her life. But the testimony of men is barren as compared with the record of her achievements. That she has written a book, the mere reading of which will heal morally and physically, proves more accurately than can any other thing the nature of her true character.

Only an exact science can solve every problem. Experimental knowledge would necessarily omit some problems because of the limitations of human thought. But Christian Science has been tested with every human problem and found sufficient for them all, because it interprets the fundamental rights of man to life, health,

and the pursuit of happiness. Mrs. Eddy did not create those rights. She simply interpreted that which is already created. The success of Christian Science has been entirely dependent upon the correctness of the interpretation.

Church Organization

When the framers of the American Constitution wrote their interpretation of man's inalienable rights they saw the wisdom of protecting the integrity of that interpretation by the organization of an army and navy. So Mrs. Eddy saw the wisdom of protecting her interpretation of the Scriptures by the organization of a church. That in turn requires a code of laws for its government. The membership of the Christian Science Church is virtually a record of those individuals who have been benefited by its teachings and have enlisted in their defense. The institutional work of the church is therefore essential to the proper protection of its teachings.

The first Christian Science Church was established in 1879 with 26 members. Ten years later the congregation had increased to about 250, and today there is a regular congregation in Boston of over 4000. In addition to the central organization, there are two other Christian Science churches in Boston, and 15 or more in the suburbs, all within a radius of 10 miles. Meanwhile the movement has spread throughout the civilized world. In fact, there is no religious movement known that has attained to such proportions in so short a time.

Every Christian Science church throughout the world can trace its origin to the healing of some disease or sin. It is like the parable of the sower and the seed. Some one in need of help has begun to turn longingly to God. That is the good soil. He gets some of Mrs. Eddy's writings and reads them. That is the planting of the seed. The result is the healing, which is the harvest. In the joy of his freedom, he hands the writings to a friend. Benefits begin to in-corporate; little groups gather for discussion, and soon there develops a Christian Science church. All because the seed of Truth is in itself. It is like leaven, "which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." It propagates itself, cares for itself and brings in the increase.

Wheat and Tares

Sometimes an enemy may sow tares among the wheat. Then let them

grow together until the harvest, when the difference becomes perfectly apparent. The tares are, in outward appearance, just like the wheat. The tares have a stalk, spike, husk and all, just like the wheat. But the husks are barren of fruit, and "By the seeds of the tares are considered poisonous, and the plant is said to have an intoxicating quality akin to infatuation."

The modern tares are the seeds of hypnotic suggestion and the will of the flesh. They are poisonous and produce that intoxicating quality which is akin to infatuation, inflaming the animal propensities. They are hypnotic suggestions and human will and are the products of the carnal, sinful mind, which is enmity against God. They are the polar opposites of the spiritual Mind which Christ Jesus manifested, and we are specifically enjoined by the Scriptures, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

Conclusion

The Christian Scientist must, therefore, examine his thoughts and learn their origin. He learns to make the distinction between good and evil; for evil operates through suggestion or impulse and appeals to the nerves or flesh; whereas the power of God operates through good alone, never through animal magnetism. The power of God is communicated to individual human experience through divine law, and appeals to the reason or spiritual understanding. It operates, in other words, exactly like honesty, from Principle. There are not as many different kinds of honesty as there are different human opinions. There is just one honesty, and everybody may have it, because it is everywhere and operates through law. Then as one yields his obedience to the power of its government, because of its reasonable rightness, he gains the power of its Principle. It will correct all dishonest tendencies and establish him in the government of the one Mind, which was also in Christ Jesus. By looking to this Principle for health and purity, and yielding loving obedience to its corrective government, Christian Scientists are proving the truth of Mrs. Eddy's assertion on line 29 of page 97 of the Christian Science text-book: "Christianity is again demonstrating the Life that is Truth, and the Truth that is Life, by the apostolic work of casting out error and healing the sick."

There is no doubt that every one would do well to consider earnestly Paul's advice to the Thessalonians to "prove all things; that which is true hold fast." It is true that which he has not proved; true that only that faith which is founded on actual demonstration will survive the ordeal of human experience. Paul was not satisfied with a mere acceptance of his teaching. He well knew that, unless his statements were proved to be true beyond the possibility of a doubt, his instruction had been of no avail. So he depicts the trial of faith by which Noah was able to overcome seeming impossibilities; and Abraham could offer up Isaac, believing "that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead." Throughout the ages the truth of the Word has been attested by "signs following." Although as it is written, "God called" unto Moses, and bade him bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt, his hesitation was only overcome by two great evidences of spiritual power—the handling of the serpent, and the healing of leprosy. This manifestation of divine authority lessened his sense of personal responsibility, and assured him of the confidence of the people; for he had the explanation from God that if the people would not believe the first sign, they would believe the latter sign which indicated the power of God to heal disease. The opposition to Moses' leadership operated most actively through his sister Miriam; but when he healed her of leprosy, and yet others of serpent bites, their doubts were overwhelmed by the attestation of God's protecting care.

Centuries later, a sign was demanded of Jesus by certain scribes and Pharisees who did not believe his testimony, and he answered, "An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given it, but the sign of the prophet Jonas;" which is repentance. But when the messengers of John the Baptist questioned him in perfectly good faith, he said, "Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see: The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me."

Healing Attested in Christian Science

The Christian Science Church adopted a like method of answering honest inquiry. Our church provides a testimonial meeting where members of the congregation may bear witness to the healing power of God which they themselves have seen or experienced. They may describe cases of healing like the one which brought my own family to Christian Science. For 13 years my mother had suffered from a difficulty said by physicians to be inflammatory rheumatism. Her joints became distorted and she gradually became a helpless cripple and a great sufferer. Finally the physicians told her that she had but a short time to live. As a last resort, we sought the aid of a Christian Science practitioner, and after two weeks' treatment, my mother regained her health; her joints were restored to their natural condition, and she enjoyed perfect health thereafter.

The healing of my mother was so obvious that it could not be ignored. It was just as evident to her friends and neighbors as to herself. It convinced us that Christian Science is that Science of Christianity which Jesus demonstrated, for her healing could no more be disputed than the healing of the blind man as reported in the Gospels. To those who doubted the possibility of his healing, he replied simply, "Whereas I was blind, now I see." He could not tell how this change had been wrought, but he knew that the healing of his blindness could not be denied. Christian Science provides the explanation of that healing, and it is the purpose of this lecture to present that explanation to you.

Healing Methods Contrasted

An epidemic seldom attacks more than 20 per cent of a population. When confronted by such an epidemic, it is customary for physicians to study the cause of the calamity from a physical viewpoint—carefully analyzing, the while, the former physical condition of every afflicted individual. It does not occur to them to question what made the 80 per cent immune. The physician palpatingly diagnoses the disease, because he is governed by the belief that health is a condition of the flesh. He supposes it to be a personal possession, humanly circumscribed, and the body to be a kind of storage battery generating the vital current. The Christian Scientist, in such a case, studies just as thoroughly the origin of health, for it is evident to him that health and not disease is the object of his search. He knows that Jesus presented the only perfect system of healing known to men, and he taught his disciples how to restore health by starting with the proposition that God is the creator of it.

Health a Divine Right

When the framers of the American Constitution admitted that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are creations of God, and not of man, their task was wonderfully simplified. They recognized the fact that they were not required to create any rights but simply to interpret those that were already created. The success of that instrument, the Constitution of the United States of America, depended upon the correctness of their interpretation of that which was fundamentally right. The result has been a model of democratic government.

When men are willing to concede that health, as well as life, or liberty, is a divine right, divinely bestowed upon man by his creator, they will cease to believe in, or fear, the so-called laws of health which originate in mortal opinion, and will become interpreters of that inherent right. They will cease to be autocrats in the government of their own bodies, and their health will increase in proportion to their understanding that in God we all "live, and move, and have our being."

God Instructing Moses

The first exhibition of healing recorded in the Bible came by looking away from the body into the true nature of God. For 40 years, Moses had been governing the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, with autocratic power. The sign of symbol of that autocratic power was a shepherd's rod. When, by the direction of God, the rod was cast down and became a serpent, Moses was afraid. He had never learned that human will was the serpent in the Garden of Eden. Nor did he understand how to gain supremacy over it. But obedience to God's command established that supremacy. That lesson enabled Moses to learn two great facts—that human will and personality are interchangeable, and that obedience to divine guidance gave him the mastery over sin. The divine supremacy has been expressed in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

Doubtless Moses believed that health is a condition of the flesh, and when he thrust his rod into his bosom and withdrew it leprous, there was the evidence of his erroneous belief. The healing that followed taught him to turn from the body to find power and health in the will of God.

Healing Law Discovered

The power of God had been recognized for a long time, but not his healing nature. It will be remembered that, long before, God had revealed Himself to Abraham as the Almighty, the one supreme power governing the universe and man. But it was a mere abstraction. There was no mode by which human consciousness could approach this truth. Consequently all that Abraham could do was to entertain a supreme faith in the omnipotence of God. The faith of Abraham has been referred to throughout the Bible.

The works of faith continued as God said to Moses, "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them," indicating that there was more to learn about the nature of God than the one fact of His supreme power. When finally Moses discovered that the supreme power of God reaches individual human experience through law, it ceased instantly to be an abstraction and became a concrete power with a well-defined mode of approach, and for this discovery of Moses that the supreme power of God reaches to the individual human experience through law, he has been known as the law-giver. When it became known that divine power reaches individual human experience, not through any form of idolatry, but through well-defined law, the secret of divine healing was disclosed. Moses could then be guided by divine intelligence, and thus heal leprosy and serpent bites with mathematical certainty and precision. The nature of God had been proved in human experience to be a power of health and purity. It reached beyond faith and appealed directly to reason and understanding.

Therefore, "Acquaint now thyself with him [that is, with God], and be at peace." One who is sick is not at peace. One who is distressed in mind or body with sin, disease or fear, is not at peace. Nevertheless acquainted

with the divine nature endows one with the power of peace, which necessarily rules out all disturbance, whether mental or physical. Therein is presented in a brief statement the precise method of Christian healing—acquaintance with the truth about the nature of God. Mrs. Eddy has reiterated that in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 72), as follows: "Not personal intercommunion but divine law is the communicator of truth, health, and harmony to earth and humanity."

Truth Healing Scientific

That which is unchanging, and which also operates through law, is truth. So we find Moses declaring, "Thou art a God of truth, and without iniquity." When therefore Jesus declared, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he explained the operation of a Christian Science treatment. To know the truth is to understand the unchanging nature of God as a power of health and purity operating through law. Whatever one really understands, he can express. When one understands that two and two make four, he can express that fact. Then to understand the healing and purifying nature of God, enables one to express that nature. Such is the power of freedom in mind and body. This explanation of Christian healing will, I think, leave no impression that we ignore difficulties, although some aver that a Christian Scientist endeavors to heal by trying to imagine that the condition is not there. It is evident that this is a misapprehension; for imagination is a state of ignorance; and ignorance never healed anything and it never can.

Disease is unquestionably evil and, therefore, it cannot be the truth of being. Inasmuch as Christian Science is a Science, its method of dealing with error is precisely as it is done in mathematics. If a mathematician is confronted with the misstatement that two and two make five, he does not study that mistake; for a mistake could not be understood. Only that which is true can be understood. That is why David in the psalm asks the question, "Who can understand his errors?" No one can; not one. Consequently an intelligent individual will never try to do it. He will study more thoroughly the rule of truth that governs the problem, and act in obedience thereto. Then the error disappears, just as ignorance disappears before intelligence. And where has it gone? Into its native unreality. The only reality the error ever has is in the individual's ignorance of the truth. It ceases to exist to his intelligent understanding. Consequently an error is real or unreal only to the degree of the individual's ignorance or intelligence concerning the truth. It is the Truth that makes free.

Disease Mental

A Christian Scientist learns that disease is essentially mental in its cause. As long as he believes it to be entirely physical, he may well feel helpless before it. In fact there could be no such thing as Christian healing if disease were actually physical. The medical schools of today have been employing experiments which indicate the mental cause of disease. There can be no doubt that in every case it is the result of wrong thinking. Medical experiments have proved conclusively that the individual's thinking seriously affects the circulation of the blood, and some interesting conclusions have been drawn from the observation of the effect of wrong thinking on the body. Perhaps the most common observation is the flushed or pallid face that results from anger. People have been known to die in a fit of anger and also from extreme fright. Since the discovery of the X-ray, physicians have been able to learn the effect of thought on the digestive system. The method is simple enough. Some harmless, opaque substance like bismuth is mixed with the food. Then as one eats the prepared food, the entire process of its digestion may be observed with the X-ray. By that method, physicians have proved that the digestion of students taking a severe examination, in great fear, has been retarded fully two hours. Anger also hinders digestion and poisons the system. The results of other experiments might be presented, but these are sufficient to indicate the necessity of correcting thought when dealing with disease.

Suppose, for example, one has eaten something and soon after is seized with distressing pain in the stomach. The pain is a distinct physical sensation which cannot be ignored. A Christian Science practitioner is summoned and he immediately remembers the testimony of Christ Jesus, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man," a saying which once offended the Pharisees.

The disciples sought an explanation of the parable from Jesus, remarking on the offense which it gave to the Pharisees. Surprised at their lack of understanding, Jesus proceeded to explain that "whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught. But those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart; and they defile the man." Regardless of what thought or act may occasion the pain, if the patient would only refuse to admit it into his heart or mind, it could not defile him. But when one begins to take it into his heart or mind, giving to it a supposed cause or reason, that defiles the man. "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: These are the things which defile a man." When the testimony of the flesh is overbalanced by the peace, joy and power of God's ever-present, then the truth will indeed make us free.

Contemplating Truth a Corrective

Christian healing has nothing in common with the will of the flesh. On the other hand, it is in complete agreement with the will of God. For that reason it can never be divorced from Christian theology. To meditate on the nature of God, in the full understanding of Him, is generally considered a distinct mark of devotion. To meditate thus, in full sincerity must feed and satisfy one with His health and holiness.

One may behold a beautiful field of flowers. As he stops to contemplate their rare beauty, his thought is fed and satisfied. He has taken nothing from them, but he has gained much that is enduring. Thus thousands of people, devout in their thought of God, have turned to Him to meditate on the beauty of His goodness, on the strength of His meekness, and on the nourishing thought of His purity and health, and they have been healed of dire afflictions. Those satisfying thoughts have corrected the proclivities of the flesh, and the truth has made them free.

Footsteps to Mrs. Eddy's Discovery

Mrs. Eddy was long a member of the Congregational church, and the devotional culture she received there and at home fitted her to understand and demonstrate the Principle of divine healing. When a child she was taken with a fever. Her mother talked to her of God and assured her that God would surely answer her prayers, if she would only turn to Him. As the little girl prayed fervently, the fever left her and her mother rejoiced over the speedy recovery. Later while she was attending a neighboring school, a man escaped from an insane asylum, approached the children at play, holding a club threateningly in his hand. Mary Baker walked up to him fearlessly and naturally, imbued with a religious sense of God's presence and power. The man became subdued and gentle, and departed at her request. The following Sunday he appeared at her side during the morning service in the church. There he permitted himself to be taken in charge by an officer and led away. Some years later, when grown to womanhood, she healed a child of severe eye trouble by her fervent prayers to God.

The direct cause which led to the discovery of Christian Science was Mrs. Eddy's own healing in 1866. She had received a very serious injury by

falling on the ice. The physician who attended her at the time believed that her injury would prove fatal. When she knew that nothing material could save her, Mrs. Eddy turned to her Bible for consolation. Reading its sacred truths with singleness of purpose and the faith that spiritual understanding could save her, she witnessed the immediate operation of the truth. Her healing was complete. She arose, dressed herself and startled the family by her sudden appearance. Nothing but the power of God could produce such a sudden transformation, and with joy and gratitude Mrs. Eddy gave all the glory to Him.

Scriptural Interpretation

It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for devout people to be healed by their study of the Bible. But Mrs. Eddy could not be satisfied with the physical healing alone. She must know the Science or Principle of that healing. Indeed she believed she had a right to that knowledge, inasmuch as Jesus had promised another Comforter, which he defined as "the Spirit of truth." If "the Spirit of truth" was not to be understood and obeyed then one might, perhaps unwittingly, obey error. But the truth had made her free and it was her right to know the explanation of that experience. Scriptural study took on a new meaning in her search for an explanation of Christian healing. Step by step spiritual law was interpreted in a new light. Her conclusions were systematically recorded and fairly tested in the healing of disease and sin. That elucidation of the Scriptures formed the basis of her more complete work known as "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875—nine years after her discovery.

Ever since the publication of Science and Health, disease and sin have been healed through the study of it. As one ponders the explanation of scriptural texts with which it is filled, mind and body are refreshed and painful misconceptions are corrected. It has, in other words, brought a return of primitive Christian healing. In recognition of her distinguished service as interpreter of the Bible, the French Government has honored Mrs. Eddy by making her an officer of the French Academy.

For nearly 25 years I enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Eddy. Twice she was a guest in our home, and I have been honored with invitations to her home. I have been familiar with her home life and with the members of her household; have had considerable correspondence with her; so that I have an actual knowledge of the purity and consecration of her life. But the testimony of men is barren as compared with the record of her achievements. That she has written a book, the mere reading of which will heal morally and physically, proves more accurately than can any other thing the nature of her true character.

Only an exact science can solve every problem. Experimental knowledge would necessarily omit some problems because of the limitations of human thought. But Christian Science has been tested with every human problem and found sufficient for them all, because it interprets the fundamental rights of man to life, health,

and the pursuit of happiness. Mrs. Eddy did not create those rights. She simply interpreted that which is already created. The success of Christian Science has been entirely dependent upon the correctness of the interpretation.

Church Organization

When the framers of the American Constitution wrote their interpretation of man's inalienable rights they saw the wisdom of protecting the integrity of that interpretation by the organization of an army and navy. So Mrs. Eddy saw the wisdom of protecting her interpretation of the Scriptures by the organization of a church. That in turn requires a code of laws for its government. The membership of the Christian Science Church is virtually a record of those individuals who have been benefited by its teachings and have enlisted in their defense. The institutional work of the church is therefore essential to the proper protection of its teachings.

The first Christian Science Church was established in 1879 with 26 members. Ten years later the congregation had increased to about 250, and today there is a regular congregation in Boston of over 4000. In addition to the central organization, there are two other Christian Science churches in Boston, and 15 or more in the suburbs, all within a radius of 10 miles. Meanwhile the movement has spread throughout the civilized world. In fact, there is no religious movement known that has attained to such proportions in so short a time.

MEXICO SETTLES BRITISH CLAIM

Monetary Payment Agreed on in
Case of William S. Benton,
Assassinated by Bandits—In-
terest of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government is interested in the settlement which the Mexican Government has made with the British Government with respect to claims for the assassination of William S. Benton, a British subject, at the hands of bandits near Juarez in 1914, both because it is the first move to be made by the present Mexican Government to settle the claims of foreigners and because Great Britain had requested the United States Government to look after British interests in that part of Mexico.

Mr. Benton was the only Englishman to be killed during the 10 years of revolution, while about 600 Americans are listed as having perished at the hands of Mexicans in the same period, for only one of whom an indemnity has been granted. Because of the efforts of the Carranza Government to win recognition by Great Britain special efforts were made to protect British subjects, it is declared.

The settlement of the Benton case was effected by officials of the Mexican Foreign Service and Cunard Cummins, in charge of British interests in Mexico. It is one of the very few cases in history where the British Government has accepted a monetary indemnity for the assassination of a British subject without insisting upon the punishment of the guilty person or persons. All that remains to be done, according to information received officially in Washington yesterday, is the payment by the Mexican Treasury of \$10,000 to Mrs. Benton, who is still living on the Benton ranch in Chihuahua, and the assurance that she will be paid \$2.50 a day as long as she lives.

The one occasion of an indemnity paid for the assassination of an American since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz was in the case of John B. McManus in Mexico City, who was attacked by Zapatistas. That occurred on March 11, 1915, and three weeks later the Aguascalientes convention paid an indemnity of \$20,000 to his widow.

Mr. Benton was assassinated when he went to Francisco Villa's headquarters to protest to the rebel leader against abuses in the territory under the latter's control.

The British Government, through the Ambassador at Washington, asked the United States to conduct a thorough investigation. The United States called on General Carranza to investigate, for he and General Villa were then operating against the Carranza exonerated General Villa. Other investigators sent by the United States Government, including Consul Edwards of Juarez and George C. Carothers, American consular agent and for 25 years a resident of Mexico, reported that Mr. Benton had either been assassinated by Villa himself or unjustly executed. It was largely because of this case that recognition of Mexico was withheld by Great Britain.

SUBTREASURY TO BE DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that tomorrow, at the close of business, the United States subtreasury in Chicago, Illinois, will be discontinued, and that the duties of that institution will be taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank in this city, by the mints and assay offices, and by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Recently the subtreasury in Boston was discontinued and it appears to be the policy of the present Secretary of the Treasury to terminate the duties and functions of such institutions as rapidly as possible and to cover their field of operations through the Federal Reserve Bank system. The creation of the Federal Reserve Banks has largely restricted the usefulness of the subtreasuries.

BLOCKADE OF BLACK SEA CONTEMPLATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was learned yesterday that the Department of State had been appointed a project for a blockade of the Black Sea. Norman H. Davis, Under-Secretary of State, said that representations of a rather undefined character had been made to this government and that the department refused to give an opinion for or against such a project until further details of its aim and character were submitted.

Mr. Davis would not reveal the source of the inquiry, but the indications are that France is the power most interested in a blockade in this region, as it would be manifestly intended to aid General Wrangel, who is holding a portion of South Russia against the Soviet Government. Great Britain, it was stated, had not communicated with this government on the question.

It was learned at the same time that the Italian Government had indicated strong opposition to the proposal for a blockade. Italy has been getting a certain amount of wheat from Russia and the Italian Government naturally feels that a blockade

in support of General Wrangel would interfere with a possible source from which to replenish the depleted food stores of Italy.

It is understood that this government does not regard the project for a blockade with any degree of enthusiasm. The State Department has asked Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, the American representative at Constantinople, for information and it was indicated that there must be more evidence that a blockade is desirable before this country fell in with the scheme.

The United States, it was added, is not conducting a blockade of the Bolsheviks, as restrictions against trading with them have been lifted. The information in possession of the department does not indicate definitely

THE EDUCATION OF JACK B. YEATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

My old friend, York Powell, had been professor of Romance languages at Oxford and afterward succeeded Froude as regius professor of modern history. He was a man who all his life had given a great deal of attention to the subject of education. And once upon a time he said to me that he considered my son, Jack B. Yeats, to be the best-educated man he had ever met. What did he mean by these words?

Let me tell my son's history. As soon as he left his nurse's arms he

cottage children of the valley in Devonshire where he lived, and I know the result was most satisfactory. Among the books published by him is one which I have read so often that I know it by heart, "The Little Fleet." Scattered through it are little snippets of verse, most beguiling and fantastic, written by "the poet of the little fleet," who is none other than the illustrious Masefield.

I ought to say something of his schooling. There is only one thing to be said. During all his time as a schoolboy he was never known to leave the lowest place in his class. There he stayed and there he was contented to stay. Lucky Jack! Well, constellated Jack! Had he lived with me I should have seen that he learned his lessons; but he lived with his

work as a painter and that pertains to that other work of his life—the theater and the puppets. Also, as his friends know, he is wise in what belongs to his life as a good neighbor and a faithful and most sensitive comrade. I think also he has received the education of a man of genius. His personality was given its full chance. It has at once the sense of expansion and the instinct of self-control. Without self-control and a wise self-direction personality is merely temperamental, which easily becomes ridiculous if not worse, for what is more dreadful to contemplate than a temperamental mother, or temperamental wife, or for that matter a temperamental artist? His personality is fresh as the dew of the morning, yet in that very freshness is



"The Cake Cart," by Jack B. Yeats

Reproduced by permission

the aim of the blockade but the assumption is that it is intended to relieve the pressure on General Wrangel from Bolshevik reinforcements sent from the Polish front.

STRIKE IN CAN COMPANY'S PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Strikes have been called in 56 factories of the American Can Company, extending across the United States from Maine to California. The demands of the employees, who are organized, are increased wages and recognition of collective bargaining.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, contends that the company is amply able to meet the increased wages demanded and in support of his view he has made public a report on the company's activities, prepared by W. Jett Lauck, former secretary of the National War Labor Board. This report charges that the company has made enormous profits during the war and that it practically controls the can industry, one means toward obtaining this control having been, it is alleged, to buy and displace plants throughout the country.

"So rigorously was this plan carried forward," says the report, "that within two years after its organization only 37 can factories and three machinery manufacturing plants were left in operation out of a total of more than 100 acquired."

"In 1917," said the report, "the company had net earnings of \$22,000,000, or about five times as much as the average for the pre-war years. The average net earnings for the past four years was \$15,472,796, or more than three times the average for the 10 previous years, and twice as much as it made in the prosperous year before the war. The company's valuation of its plants and equipment was increased from 1916 to 1919 only about \$5,000,000, so that the greater profits realized could scarcely be attributed to enlargement of the business."

The report charges that the company is related, through its directors,

with the American Tinplate Company, the chief producer of can material, and with the National Biscuit and American Oil corporations, the chief users of its products. Great economies have resulted from the concentration of the industry under the single control, the report states.

BEET SUGAR PLANTS REFINE CUBAN SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan—Raw sugar has been brought from Cuba for refining in beet sugar plants on Michigan waterways. A British steamer recently unloaded a Cuban cargo at Marine City, Michigan, and the product was so satisfactory that plans are being made to operate the refinery practically the year around instead of the 100-day season customary in the beet country. There are at least a dozen sugar plants within reach of navigable water in Michigan which could triple their capacity had they the material with which to work.

began to draw and he has continued to draw ever since. About his baby drawings two things were to be noticed. He never showed them to anyone. Also, his drawings were never of one object, one person or one animal, but of groups engaged in some kind of drama. For instance, one day I picked up one of his drawings and made out that there was a cab and two men and a telescope; one man looking through the small end and the other man looking through the large end. The telescope itself, which was of monstrous size, lying on the ground—and I asked what it meant, and was told that the man at the larger end was the cab man and that he was trying to find out what the other was looking at. At this time Jack's education had not got beyond learning his letters.

Here is another story of his tender infancy which proves that even then he was a serious artist. He asked my sister to draw a horse for him, and when she failed, for it was her first attempt in any kind of drawing, he laid his head down on the table and wept. He was indeed such a small baby that he wept aloud, and when she laughed over her own failure and at his baby anger, it only made matters worse. At that time he was very chubby and rosy, with large blue eyes and fair hair, a perfect Cupid, and the darling of kind ladies. He is now tall and gaunt and lean as one of the Apostles. And he is still shy and secret over his work, like the shyness of a bird, whose nest you must not too often visit, as in that case she will desert it. For a time he was once without a studio and worked in mine and I never ventured to ask him what he was doing. It was only when he was out of the room that I looked at his work.

Jack's taste for grouping his figures into some kind of dramatic relation was closely connected with another of his habits. He loved dolls. He kept dolls. His interest in these dolls was such that the governess, a well-principled young lady from Cork, had made a rule that among them there was not to be more than one birthday a week. He lived most of his time with his dolls. After a while he made his own dolls and finally made a house for them. This house and the dolls were always known in the family as the Farm and it was sometimes a nuisance. For instance, when we left London and journeyed down to the seaside, luggage was troublesome to transport, etc., but Jack's Farm had to come; without it, as it seemed to us, Jack would have lost his happiness. The Farm idea developed. It grew as Jack grew and in Jack's youth and manhood became a puppet theater, for which also he wrote plays, of which several have been published. These plays were all about pirates of the Spanish Main; the puppets, made of stiff cardboard, were a magnificent invention, each about eight inches tall and all bedecked and bedizened in fearsome colors, but best of all was the dialogue; the oath administered to each pirate would have appalled any novice in crime who had not nerves of steel. The lakes, rivers and glens of mountainous Sligo have haunting names, born of superstition and a barbarous age. All were pressed into the service of that blood-curdling oath. This puppet theater he would sometimes show to the little

grandparents in Sligo and there he went to school and there he lived without supervision and neglected his lessons, but if he neglected his lessons, he kept to his own ideas, his own plans, his life plan as it turned out to be, that is he diligently observed and diligently drew what he observed. And there was much to observe. The dramatic skies, all cloud and storm and "sunshine" and all the life of that little town and its people, with so many "characters," and humorists half tragic, half comic. His knowledge of the west of Ireland is amazing; not a detail is missing from his most retentive memory. When urged by his unselfish and noble-minded grandmother—for her sons and daughters were all out in the world so that without Jack her home was lonely—he set his face toward London and came to me and entered an art school.

This account of his Sligo life would be very incomplete if I did not say a little more of his grandparents, and this is to be said: that although they did not concern themselves about his education, they were themselves the very best education to a susceptible and affectionate boy like my son, better than any school or than any university. Their influence will last all his life long, and strengthen with every year that passes.

What he did at the art school I could never find out. I fancy he was the wag and the wit and the story teller, welcome with everybody—remember he had just left the solitude of that little country town and must have been eager for companions. One morning, before he was fully grown up, he gave me what I confess was a surprise by announcing that he was engaged to be married to a young lady, a very talented art student; and then he showed his moral fiber. It was winter time and every morning from 9 o'clock till late at night he worked in a fireless room producing black and white drawings for comic journals, etc. At the end of three years he had made enough money to marry the young lady and have a comfortable house very beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames, some miles from London. At the end of another three years he realized another of his purposes—he escaped from city life and settled in Devonshire, having bought for himself some land on which he built a cottage and a studio in which he painted pictures, renouncing all connection with the papers. There, close to the sea and amid beautiful scenery, he lived many years, and thither Masefield often came to pay him a visit. For the last 10 years he has lived in Ireland.

Here is something which Jack once told me and which I think throws some light on what was Jack's idea of self-education. There is a river meandering through the town of Sligo spanned by two bridges. Beneath one of these bridges is a deep pool always full of trout. Jack told me that he has spent many hours leaning over that bridge looking into that pool and he regrets that he did not spend many more hours in that apparently unprofitable pastime. My son's affection for Sligo comes out in one small detail. He is ever careful to preserve a certain roll and lurch in his gait, that being the mark of the Sligo man. I think that York Powell considered Jack well-educated because he knows everything that pertains to his

certain rigor which is like the cold morning breeze that clears away sleep and dull dreams.

Jack B. Yeats glides through life easily, never irritated, never irritating, because he has the habits of a man who knows his own mind and is responsible to himself, and that lesson of self concerning silence he learned doubtless from being left so much to himself in his Sligo home, alone with his grandparents who, themselves all their long lives self-concentrated and self-responsible, never thought of meddling with their grandson's freedom. I ought to say that these grandparents were his mother's parents.

It is interesting to know that my son, methodical in all things, has ever since he became a man kept a humorously careful diary of his daily life, and that it is profusely illustrated with drawings of his friends and companions. I myself saw York Powell reading in it for a whole afternoon when he and I visited Jack in the Devonshire cottage.

LOUISIANA GINNERS URGED TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Failure of cotton ginnings in other states to cooperate with Louisiana ginnings in closing their gins for 30 days resulted on Sunday in Harry D. Wilson, state commissioner of agriculture, issuing a statement advising ginnings in this State to continue operations. The movement of the American Cotton Association to close cotton gins of the south this week will, it is expected, be greatly affected by Mr. Wilson's statement.

"We have received," Mr. Wilson's



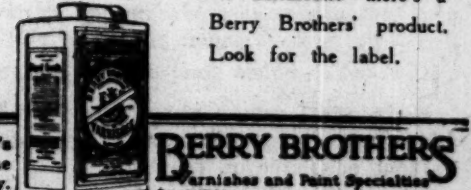
Handsome color-booklet, "Beautiful Homes," free on request.

For every varnish need there's a Berry Brothers product. The label is your guaranty of quality.

The Strawberry Painter Says—

"SPARE THE VARNISH, SPOIL THE FINISH. Home-builders should give the same thought to the choice of varnish as to the selection of woods for the interior trim. The finest interiors of natural woods can be easily spoiled by the use of poor or unsuitable finishes. I use Berry Brothers' Varnishes, Enamels and Stains because they produce the highest possibilities in artistic wood finishing."

For every varnish need—to refinish the floors, touch up furniture or woodwork, renew the automobile—there's a Berry Brothers' product. Look for the label.



PROHIBITION BIG NEW YORK ISSUE

Drys Are Making Strong Efforts
for the Election of a Legisla-
ture That Will Promptly
Repeal the Nullification Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—While national interests may be largely centered in the League of Nations, the prohibition issue in New York State is of great importance. The State has a law which directly violates the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and this nullification law, providing for the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer, was passed after the amendment was proclaimed a part of the Constitution. It is now up to the Governor and the Legislature to bring New York into the Union on this issue, according to Rollin O. Everhart of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

Mr. Everhart yesterday quoted John F. Kramer, federal enforcement officer, as saying that Boston was the driest city in the United States, but New York was far from dry. He recalled that Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, when the question of permitting beer and light wines was brought before him, declined to trifle with his oath of office; but Governor Smith of New York signed the beer bill.

Governor Smith an Avowed Wet
New York dries consider it most necessary that the highest authority in the state stand for law enforcement. Governor Smith, up for reelection on the Democratic ticket, is an avowed wet, and stands behind the bill he signed. Judge Nathan I. Miller, his Republican opponent, formerly a wet, has come out unequivocally for repeal of the Nullification Law and enactment of legislation to enforce the Volstead Act. It has been obvious that Governor Smith has made no effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prohibition is also a leading issue in the election of the Legislature in order that the Nullification Act may be promptly repealed and an enforcement act take its place. The present law, Mr. Everhart pointed out, is a direct blow at the Constitution. He quoted Judge Miller as calling it an invitation to men to walk into the federal prisons. With proper legislation and a chief executive who would stand for law enforcement, local authorities could be made to enforce the law in their own territories, he believes.

It is impossible to begin to clean up this city before the State has been cleaned, Mr. Everhart says, or to tell in advance what sort of sentences judges will hand down to violators of the liquor law. But he believes that if the Governor and the Legislature take the right stand the prospects are that local officials would follow their lead.

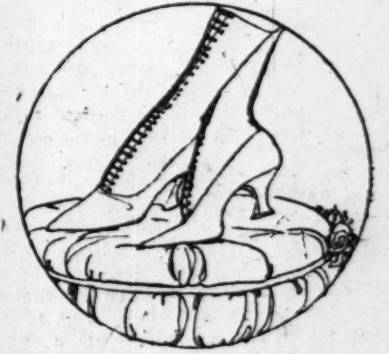
National Candidates

Regarding the Presidential election, Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic candidate, is running on a strictly wet platform. Senator Warren G. Harding, although the Republican Party did not include a dry plank in its platform, points to his own record of voting both for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. James W. Wadsworth Jr., seeking reelection to the United States Senate, is an avowed wet.

Mr. Everhart believes that the crux of the prohibition matter will not come up at this election, but that the liquor conspiracy expects to present it in about two years. In the meantime building up as firm a foundation as may.

Shaw-Walker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Speaking of shoes—

Never, to our knowledge, have we advertised solid leather shoes unless they were solid leather.

During the war we had to take many things that we did not want; but we offered them for what they were, and as evidence of the fact that we were doing our best.

This was not merely fair play; it was also good business; and good business helps everybody.

ORLEANS CONGRESS OF FRENCH LABOR

Vote Showed That Not More Than a Third of Members Have Smallest Leaning Toward the Moscow International

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The rout of the extremists in the Confédération Générale du Travail, which is the organization that comprises practically all the trade unions in France, was complete at the Congress of Orleans. The final vote showed that not more than a third of the members have the smallest leanings toward Moscow. The issue was clear and the result was equally decisive. French Labor has entered upon a saner path. This result follows upon many others of a similar character which have lately been observed.

Nevertheless it would be wrong to suppose that the extremists will cease their efforts and will come into line with the moderate elements. On the contrary, the minority instantly called a meeting and set up a committee of its own inside the larger organization. It announces that it intends to join up with the Moscow International. It is undaunted by its failure. But it does not propose, although it holds such an entirely different doctrine from the majority of members of the confederation, to separate from it. Nor does it propose to accept its decisions and discipline. This would seem to be an impossible position. One would suppose that the minority must either obey the rulings of the majority or leave the organization.

Future of Dissidents

Indeed, it is now a question for the majority to resolve what shall be done with these dissidents, who intend to hold tight and do not disguise the fact that from inside the confederation they mean to start an intense propaganda against the declared objects of the association. The problem of whether they can be allowed to do so must be faced. The minority is quite content to be expelled and it is possible that expulsion awaits it. But this section of rebels throws the onus of such a measure on the majority.

There has rarely been a stormier gathering than that which took place at Orleans. The confederation had come to the parting of the ways. In France, as in many other countries, a great struggle had been witnessed between the more reasonable elements and the extreme elements. The extremists quite frankly desire revolution at any cost without having any very clear idea of what revolution means. The moderates may be considered advanced enough, but at any rate they do believe in reform, in cautious and rational progress.

Test of Strength

The test of strength came upon two concrete questions. One has reference to the past. The other has reference to the future. The extremists sought to condemn the officials of the confederation for the failure of the ill-advised strike of last May which was engineered by the revolutionary spirits and which was certainly not encouraged by men like Léon Jouhaux, who is the chief functionary of the confederation. The question which was posed was whether Mr. Jouhaux and his colleagues were deserving of condemnation. The congress answered no.

The second question was whether the confederation should abandon the Syndicalist International of Amsterdam, which is purely a professional body, and join the Third International of Moscow, which is a political or rather revolutionary body proclaiming itself Communist. Once more the vast majority replied emphatically no.

A Bourgeois Institution

There are some grievances against Mr. Jouhaux. The extremists call him a traitor because he has been consulted by the government and because he will not support the extra-professional agitation which is meant to lead to revolution. Moreover, he has set up an economic bureau to study labor conditions in a technical manner, and apparently the extremists do not care for such cold, calculating, and efficient methods. Further, he is delegate to the International Labor Bureau of Geneva, an organization which was set up by the Versailles Treaty, and which is directed by Albert Thomas, the well-known Socialist, who is also regarded as a "social traitor" because he accepts a handsome salary from the government and actually shook hands with Mr. Millerand when the President recently visited Geneva. This bureau, on which workers, employers, and government meet to endeavor to improve the lot of the worker in all countries,

is regarded as a bourgeois institution directed against the real interests of the workers. Mr. Jouhaux, however, was completely justified in his action by the majority of the congress.

The principal bone of contention was, however, the eternal question of the Third International. According to the conditions of admission, as laid down by Moscow, all officials who are elegantly described as "yellow" must be dismissed and only revolutionaries who are prepared to accept the instructions of Nicholas Lenin—who, whatever may be his other qualities, shows a strange ignorance of labor conditions in other countries than Russia and seems to have no psychological sense of the western nations—are to have office in French organizations which are admitted to the Moscow International.

Incredibly Stupid

These conditions are incredibly stupid and have only the effect of deepening the division between the two schools of thought in the French Syndicalist movement besides splitting the French Socialist Party. All independence of judgment is to be sacrificed; Moscow is to be supreme. Many in France who have defended most fiercely the Russian Revolution revolt against these pretensions of Mr. Lenin.

While the confederation is dominated by such a man as Mr. Jouhaux the government has little to fear. Sometime ago Mr. Millerand threatened to dissolve the confederation but if it is directed by competent officials it is a necessary organization. It provides a safeguard against the vagaries of the revolutionaries. Mr. Millerand did not, indeed, pursue seriously his campaign against the confederation, which represents the claims and the activities of the working classes.

LABOR CONDITIONS QUIET IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Officials of the Employers Association who have made a close study of the industrial situation, are of the opinion that there are no indications of conditions likely to produce an augmented volume of unemployment in Toronto and district during the coming winter. James Merrick, secretary of the Employers Association, contends that uncertainty concerning the tariff has a very considerable bearing on the labor situation. He says that the Canadian manufacturers have for years been working with the "most limited protection" and that the "apprehension of any further restrictions necessarily prevents the expansion of business along present prospective advantageous lines." Mr. Merrick in an interview stated that "goods from the United States are being sold in Canada to the extent of \$2,000,000 a day, with practically no return in trade by Canadian manufacturers with the United States except in so far as the products are indigenous to our country." Mr. Merrick asserts that there is no surplus in the labor market. There is, on the other hand, a shortage of skilled labor which, if it could be secured, would engage many times its number of common or unskilled labor.

"It is probable that this winter we may have a considerable amount of unemployment," he continued, "but it will be caused as much by the return to the city of those workers who are denied employment through climatic severities, or through the drift that always takes place from country to city during the winter period. It is not, however, apprehended that there will be in any sense the same scenes and conditions of unemployment as occurred through several winters around about 1911."

Swan & Edgar Ltd.

The increasingly popular West End House. Established 1812.

PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W. 1

Telephone: Regent 20. Private Branch Exchange.

Forty Departments at Your Service

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Day and Evening Gowns | 31 Boots and Shoes |
| 2 Coats and Skirts | 32 Furniture (Antique and Modern) |
| 3 Day and Evening Coats | 33 Carpets |
| 4 Blouses and Golf Coats | 34 Household Linens |
| 5 Fur Coats and Fur Sets | 35 Curtains and Loose Covers |
| 6 Millinery and Hair Mounts | 36 Cretonnes and Tapestries |
| 7 Footwear | 37 Lamp Shades |
| 8 Underclothing | 38 Silver and Electro-Plate |
| 9 Underskirts | 39 Leather Goods |
| 10 Rest Gowns and Dressing Gowns | 40 Stationery |
| 11 Corsets | 41 Toys and Games |
| 12 Woven Underwear | 42 Toilet Goods |
| 13 Hosiery | 43 Real Jewellery |
| 14 Gloves | 44 Fancy Jewellery |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons | 45 Baby Linen |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas | 46 Boys' Outfitting |
| 17 Scarves and Tams | 47 Girls' Outfitting |
| 18 Trimmings | 48 Gentlemen's Outfitting |
| 19 Woollen and Needlework | 49 Gentlemen's Tailoring |
| 20 Dress and Silk Materials | 50 Gentlemen's Boots |

Each of these Departments is under the direct supervision of an expert who concentrates on producing and offering the finest quality merchandise at the most reasonable prices. A visit of inspection will confirm this. Customers can obtain good cooking and service in our cozy Restaurant.

For readers who cannot go to Piccadilly Circus "How to Dress with Good Taste," illustrating everything for present wear, will be sent post free on request.

NEW GUINEA UNDER AUSTRALIA'S RULE

Commonwealth Is Making Serious Efforts to Look After the Natives, Who Generally Appear to Be Contented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The affairs of the territory of Papua, better known as British New Guinea, have come into some prominence lately, in view of the discussion concerning the Pacific mandate which may be shared by Australia and New Zealand. Although the mandate has not yet been assigned it is generally understood that it will embrace certain former German islands south of the equator and former German New Guinea, which joins British New Guinea. Australia is peculiarly interested, as she already controls half that territory and the Lieutenant-Governor, Judge J. H. P. Murray, has not long since returned from a visit to German New Guinea, thus delaying his annual report.

In dealing with native taxation which comes into force this year, the Lieutenant-Governor says that a tax not exceeding £1 may be imposed upon all constabulary, mission teachers and natives with not less than four children. The proceeds of the tax, after deducting the costs of collection, are to be paid into a separate account in the treasury, and will be expended (1) for the general and technical education of the natives, and (2) "for such purposes having for their object the direct benefit of the natives of Papua as may be prescribed."

Conduct of Natives

In his sectional report, the resident magistrate of the western division of the territory says that the conduct of the natives generally may be regarded as good. Since government was first established in the division, its influence has gradually spread in the form of a semicircle from divisional headquarters. For many years the arc of the circle enlarged appreciably, and when the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the territory, the limb of the semicircle inclosed only the coastal districts. What lay beyond was a land of mystery, the popular opinion being that it contained mostly swamps and morasses that were uninhabited. The absence of mountains in the west, and the nature of the coastal country, added color to this belief.

Under the new foster-parent, an acquisitive policy has been pursued, with the result that during the past 10 years government authority has been carried far into the interior, and its influence is felt even much farther. The resident magistrate says that having brought natives within the pale of government influence, they must be visited frequently in order to consolidate that influence, and thus gradually bring them under effective control.

Improvement Expected

In those districts wherein government control is well established, and into which civilizing influences have crept, a higher standard of living has not only been created, but is expected. Villages, houses, roads, must be improved and maintained in good order; and the native has to be taught to put to good use the knowledge he has acquired as a workman in the white man's industries, such as establishing coconut plantations, copra making and so forth. As the native has it all—but a hazy idea of cause and effect,

pressure must be employed to get him to do the things from which he only will reap the benefit. To get anything like results an officer must be in constant touch with the natives.

A problem, to the solving of which much thought has been given, declares the resident magistrate, is how to ameliorate the conditions of life for natives in the western division, and particularly for those who reside in the river districts which are the most populous. In any expatriation scheme certain considerations must not be overlooked: (1) the danger of trouble arising between the immigrants and their neighbors, who would treat them as interlopers; and (2) sentiment. To no one more than a native is the land in which he and his forefathers were born more hallowed.

The only solution which strikes the resident magistrate as a practical one, is to encourage the natives through their civilization, to remove themselves. By working on their pride, which, he adds, is enormous, they may be induced to erect new villages on approved sites, and already a beginning has been made with the people of Mawatta. Their village stands on a swampy site near the mouth of the Binaluri river, and by a process of erosion, the very small area of dry land has decreased, while the population increases. Reclamation work was therefore necessary, or the village had to be moved, the latter course being adopted. The magistrate, therefore, made application to headquarters to have the Mawatta land made available for a "model village."

A Model Village

It was some months before all the Mawatta people agreed to the removal; however, the land was surveyed for a model village of nine sections, eight of which were subdivided into 106 allotments—provision being made for recreation purposes, a school and church. To each married man an allotment was given, and a property register was opened. Ornamental shrubs are to be planted around the allotments, instead of unsightly fences. In the square and perhaps the streets, shade trees will be planted. Already the Mawatta people have collected timber for their houses, and have several hundreds of seedling coconuts in nurseries, ready for planting in their new plantations.

Whether Australians are capable of governing dependent races, remains to be seen. It is not fair to judge their attempt in Papua, at this early stage. British sense of justice, however, is found in the Australians, 96 per cent of whom are of British birth or stock, so that their possession of this attribute may be considered natural. Australia is making serious efforts to look after the natives of British New Guinea, and generally speaking the Papuans appear to be contented, a tribute to the Commonwealth authorities who are doing their best.

Peter Jones Ltd.

SLOANE SQUARE, S. W.

Any shop can say it gives Remarkable Value, and nearly every shop does say so.

We mark our Goods in Plain Figures and leave them to speak for themselves.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF INDIAN CARPETS

Calcutta, Delhi, Kandahar.			
6ft. 0in. x 3ft. 0in.	£ 4 12 0		
6ft. 0in. x 6ft. 0in.	9 2 6		
7ft. 0in. x 4ft. 0in.	7 7 0		
7ft. 3in. x 7ft. 0in.	12 5 0		
8ft. 8in. x 6ft. 4in.	12 5 0		
8ft. 3in. x 8ft. 3in.	16 19 6		
9ft. 3in. x 6ft. 3in.	14 10 0		
9ft. 6in. x 9ft. 0in.	21 7 6		
10ft. 0in. x 7ft. 0in.	18 0 0		
10ft. 3in. x 8ft. 3in.	21 2 6		
12ft. 3in. x 9ft. 3in.	17 12 6		
12ft. 3in. x 9ft. 4in.	20 10 0		
13ft. 0in. x 10ft. 0in.	20 5 0		
13ft. 0in. x 10ft. 3in.	20 15 0		

FINE ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS

including some rare pieces.

"BOKHARA"			
4ft. 7in. x 4ft. 0in.	60 0 0		
4ft. 7in. x 4ft. 1in.	60 0 0		
4ft. 9in. x 4ft. 0in.	65 0 0		
5ft. 1in. x 4ft. 3in.	60 0 0		
5ft. 3in. x 4ft. 4in.	60 0 0		
"SHIRVAN"			
4ft. 9in. x 4ft. 2in.	60 0 0		
7ft. 2in. x 4ft. 7in.	60 0 0		
8ft. 2in. x 4ft. 8in.	65 0 0		
"SAROUK"			
4ft. 10in. x 3ft. 2in.	62 10 0		
4ft. 11in. x 3ft. 3in.	65 0 0		
5ft. 0in. x 3ft. 5in.	62 10 0		
6ft. 7in. x 4ft. 3in.	60 0 0		
6ft. 9in. x 4ft. 11in.	65 0 0		
"SARAZ"			
4ft. 8in. x 3ft. 2in.	60 0 0		
"KASHAN"			
6ft. 6in. x 4ft. 2in.	60 0 0		
"BELOUCHI"			
11ft. 2in. x 6ft. 8in.	90 0 0		

Very Fine Antiques.

Special Offer—Hair Carpet in All Colours—Per 8/11 Yard.

Axminster Carpet—Heavy Pile Per 14/6 Yard. 27-Inch Stair Carpet to Match. Per 14/6 Yard.

Brussels Carpet Squares For Hard Wear.

9ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in.	5 2 6
12ft. 6in. x 9ft. 0in.	5 19 6
10ft. 6in. x 9ft. 0in.	6 15 0

Art Carpets in All Colours

9ft. 0in. x 6ft. 0in.	2 5 0
9ft. 0in. x 7ft. 0in.	2 16 6
9ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in.	3 7 6
10ft. 6in. x 9ft. 0in.	3 18 6
12ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in.	4 0 0
15ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in.	5 12 6
15ft. 0in. x 10ft. 6in.	6 12 0

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WILTON CARPETS AND AXMINSTER CARPETS IN ALL SIZES.

RUGS AND MATTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. PRINTED AND INLAIN LINES.

Peter Jones Ltd.

SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF RUSSIA'S GREAT CITIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Austrian prisoners of war from Siberia are now slowly filtering back to their homes, after an absence of six years or more. They bring interesting stories of conditions in Bolshevik Russia. While the Viennese among them find their once delightful city sadly changed, yet to them it is marvelously attractive, clean and comfortable compared with the pitiable, chaotic state of the great towns in Russia.

Some idea of the wretchedness and misery now prevailing in those once fine and prosperous cities can be gathered from an account given by a Viennese doctor, Wilhelm Hahn, who traveled as a prisoner of war to Siberia and to Turkestan. On his journey thence and back to his native land, Dr. Hahn passed through some of the principal industrial and business centers of Russia, staying in them long enough to gain some definite impressions of their conditions. He writes:

"Bolshevism has put an abrupt end to all the big business houses of Omsk. Gaping windows, empty shelves, overturned counters, and broken plate glass fronts, is all that remains of the former splendors. A once beautiful town is Samara on the Volga, with splendid government buildings, banks, and lovely gardens near the harbor. How changed I found it on my return journey. The great hotels, banks and fine houses, all occupied by Soviet offices, dirty and uncared for, the walls plastered with advertisements and propaganda posters.

"Particularly interesting is the condition of the Russian banks and hotels. There is not a single hotel in all Russia where a foreigner would care to seek accommodation, as travel to and in Russia has become an impossibility. This fact is of less importance. The hotels were just simply shut up, the furniture carried off to the various official bureaux, and in the immense hotel buildings, such as, for example, the Hotel Metropol in Moscow, Soviet bureaux are established. Perhaps the strangest thing is that all these immense buildings are not large enough to contain the army of officials. The lack of hotels and

inns near the railway stations is a great calamity. As the trains run most irregularly entirely independent of any schedule, passengers are often compelled to wait several days at the railway stations. As there is no other shelter, they are forced to take refuge in the halls of the station with their luggage. At any hour one can see hundreds of families camping there with the indispensable samovar between them, sitting on their luggage.

SYRIA'S NEW CABINET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—It is authoritatively stated that the new ministry will be composed as follows:

President and Chief of the Ministry of War: Jamil Bey El-Eichli.

President of the Council of State: Haki Bey el Azem.

Minister of Interior: Atta Bey El Ayoubi.

Minister of Finance: Farès Bey El-Khoury.

Minister of Justice: Badih Bey El-Moayad.

Minister of Public Works: Joseph Bey El-Hakim.

Minister of Public Instruction: Mohamed-Efendi Cord-Ali. The approval of General Gouraud is awaited.



LUBRICANTS

FOUNDRY REQUISITES, SHIP CHANDLERY, PACKINGS, Etc.

Arthur Lumb & Sons, Ltd. Tel. Address: Atlas, Halifax, England. Telephone: 1615 Halifax. HALIFAX 2 Lines. CODE: MARCONI INTERNATIONAL.

SCOTT ADIE Ltd.

By Appointment.

FOR an exceptionally fine collection of heavy travelling and car rugs for winter use in well known Vienna, Cashmere, Mohair and Silk Plush. Gentlemen's travelling, car or town coats in homespun, chevots and fleeces ready for immediate use. Also stockings for Golf, etc.

Telephone Regent 3699.

115 & 115A REGENT ST. LONDON

THE Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company has a collection of Diamond, Pearl & Gem Set Rings of the highest quality, and of the most exclusive & modern designs. The Rings illustrated are but representative of the Company's stock, and indicative of the value the Company offer.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company give all orders special attention, and the prices charged throughout are the same as those prevailing in London.

A Catalogue will be mailed free upon application.

GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD. with which is incorporated The Goldsmiths' Alliance Ltd. JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

112 REGENT STREET LONDON, W. 1. ENGLAND.

Woollands For Distinctive Attire

AUTUMN FASHIONS

Woollands spacious Salons contain the newest and correct modes for the season. All represent a splendid array of charming individualism such as can only emanate from a foremost fashion house—Woollands. Special staff for colonial orders. Fashion Book Post Free.



C. 13.—A very charming simple GOWN, made in Black Velvet, finished at waist with Girdle and Roses made in coloured Tinsel Ribbons.

7½gs.



C. 15.—Useful Semi-EVENING GOWN, made in Black Satin and Tulle, embroidered in colour.

10gs.



C. 18.—Useful little Blue or Black SERGE COAT-FROCK embroidered in colour as design.

6½gs.



C. 1.—Smart COAT and SKIRT made in coloured Velour, held in with Belt in front, semi-fitting, plain back. Pockets finished with fine Stitching and Buttons

10½gs.

WOOLLAND BROS., Ltd. KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.1

Herbert Eatwile
12 George St.
Hanover Square
London
W. 1.

DRESS SUITS
16 GS.

GOLF SUITS
A SPECIALTY

"ENTWILE" STOCKINGETTE SPORTS COAT
6 GUINEAS
PERFECT FREEDOM

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON MILLS STOP FOR ELECTION WEEK

New England Plants for Most Part Close for Week—Lack of Substantial Buying Halts Manufacturing Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The situation in the primary cotton goods markets has grown more serious, if anything, during the past week and it has taken a decided turn to find signs of improvement. Business is so nearly at a standstill that mills all over New England and in the south as well as seizing the advent of election day as an excuse for closing down, some of them from Thursday until the day after election day, and others for the whole of next week. These include many of the plants which have the reputation of being the most economically managed mills in the whole of the American cotton industry—mills that have been accustomed to run steadily in the past both in good times and bad.

The seriousness of the situation was emphasized by a New Bedford manufacturer, who said: "There never was a time in the history of the New Bedford mills when they were so nearly devoid of orders as they are at the present moment. Never was curtailment throughout the industry so drastic as is being undertaken today. Our mills are rapidly getting absolutely to the end of their rope and are facing complete idleness unless new business is forthcoming within the next few weeks."

All Looking Toward New Year
A resumption of buying has seemed each week to be just ahead and manufacturers have been reluctant to close and scatter their organizations except as a very last resort. During the past week, however, the feeling has grown upon them that no very considerable buying activity can seriously be expected much before the first of the year and many feel that they cannot afford to continue longer to make up unsold goods at present high cost levels. The more optimistic are hoping for a sufficient recovery of confidence directly following election to produce at least enough business for the mills to continue on skeleton production for the balance of the year.

In the print cloth market there were some signs of improvement in certain quarters. Bag manufacturers took advantage of some of the abnormally low prices, made in a desperate attempt to start business, and placed contracts of considerable size. Certain distributors of print cloths were picking up distressed offerings of gray goods in quantities that made a very respectable sum total. Finishers reported a slight improvement in the volume of goods coming through their hands, and in some of the odd constructions there was reported a slightly higher price tendency.

Fine fabric manufacturers using combed yarns saw practically no business during the week and had very little inquiry for prices. Although ready to figure down to bed-rock cost they found buyers unwilling to take production costs into consideration when second-hand goods forced on to the market from financially cramped holders were available at so much lower figures in sufficient quantity to fill their pressing needs.

Yarns Moving Slowly
Yarns have been moving very slowly, but for the first time in many weeks there were no new recessions in prices reported, despite the desperate need of spinners for new orders. Inquiries were slightly more frequent than the previous week, and the fact that samples often were asked for in conjunction with price quotations seemed to indicate that buyers were on the point of placing real business and not merely asking quotations to use as a basis for figuring their own costs.

Mills have already sacrificed all profits in the attempt to cut prices to a workable basis, and the reductions made in first hands have been considerably greater than seasoned buyers believed possible. Wage cuts are now in prospect which may make possible still further reductions, the manufacturers being determined to work themselves into a position to meet any domestic competition in the fight for business which is expected to develop once a stable basis of dealing is reached. Within the last 10 days have come price reductions in jobbing and retail circles that are more in line with the prices mills have been quoted, and although it is admitted that it takes time to reestablish confidence.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS

The volume of trading on the securities and commodity markets of the United States was influenced yesterday by the fact that the day was the one before election. Perhaps it may be said now without display of partisanship that no doubt has clouded the election results. Republican victory has seemed to be assured for months, and the street has accepted this view. As a consequence it has not been possible to use the election for market moves. Markets outside the United States were firm. Foreign exchange showed improvement, and the bond market, both foreign and domestic, registered advances.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Merchants in Chicago are advised that November 1 the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads will establish five-day merchandise freight trains between New York and Chicago. These will enable the roads to make six-day delivery in St. Louis.

German firms have received a repeat order from Belgian railway authorities for 3000 freight cars, at 21,000 francs, normally \$4,200 a car.

Appropriation of 20,000,000 lire for the establishment of a National Credit Institution to finance cooperative measures to reduce the cost of living, has been authorized by the Italian Cabinet.

Railroads handled a record amount of bituminous coal in the week ending October 9, amounting to 12,075,000 tons.

Federal Reserve agents find stocks of retailers in New York and Brooklyn, at the end of September, 17.98 per cent heavier than 1919, while net sales during September decreased 3.16 per cent.

The Polish Government will open subscriptions to the long-term loan on December 5.

Germany must import annually for several years 9,000,000 tons of food and foodstuffs to meet its requirements, according to Johann Munze of the German Economic Bureau.

To facilitate trade in cotton with Germany and America a cotton exchange, which will control a storage capacity up to 100,000 bales, has been opened in Rotterdam.

Business conditions in Colombia are undergoing an acute reaction with every textile importing firm asking extensions of credit. The chief reason for this is attributed to American firms selling large consignments of goods to customers with very small capital.

Speyer & Co. of New York City announce that subscription books to the \$6,000,000 city of Berne, Switzerland, bonds were closed at 10 a. m., November 1, the issue having been oversubscribed.

The total field crops of Canada will this year reach nearly 1,250,000,000 bushels, while products of hay and corn will exceed 25,000,000 tons, compared with over 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain and 20,000,000 tons of hay and corn in 1919. The 1920 wheat will average \$2 a bushel. Field crops of Canada represent about \$170 a head of population, against \$110 in the United States.

Of the world's shipping 16.3 per cent are oil-burners, coal-burners 76 per cent, internal combustion engines 1.7 per cent and 6 per cent sail, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Of Canada's August exports of pulp and paper, valued at \$18,258,727, the United States took \$6,672,000 worth of paper, against \$3,959,483 in August, 1919, and \$7,765,000 worth of pulp, against \$2,961,000 in August, 1919.

The Spanish Ministry of Finance says New York bankers have offered to advance Spain \$25,000,000 immediately, redeemable in 25 or 30 years.

The president of the Association of Finnish Wood Pulp Manufacturers says Finland sent to the United States 15,821 tons of sulphite and kraft pulp in 1919, and 1920 exports should be 50,000 tons. He estimates 1921 exports to the United States will be 300,000 tons.

One hundred and twenty-five flour mills in Nebraska are to reopen immediately, due to the action of the United States Shipping Board in reducing the export rate on flour.

According to cable advices the Yokohama silk exchange closed on Wednesday when prices dropped below the minimum fixed by the buying syndicate, recently authorized.

Exports of gold from the United States to Japan are said to be averaging \$3,000,000 weekly.

The Government of Haiti is negotiating with American bankers for a loan of \$15,000,000, the proceeds to be used to retire Haiti bonds which were placed in France and represent the whole external debt of Haiti.

SOUTHERN STATES ENRICHED BY WAR

The Old Southland Impoverished by Rebellion Now Restored to Prosperous Condition by the European War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—The long generation of struggle for "bare existence" in the south has passed, and the territory below the Mason and Dixon line now recognized by the business world to be prosperous, measured by every economic test, is but one of the many interesting statements set forth by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway Company, in his annual report to the board of directors of that company, just issued. Released from the absorbing activities of war, President Harrison tells of how the states south of the Potomac River, have returned to the pursuits of peaceful industry, doing so with "renewed energy stimulated by greater resources than they ever before enjoyed."

Among the causes for this, one of the most potent in President Harrison's opinion is that the average standard of living in the south has been raised. In the years following the war between the states, he states, that the south produced at low costs what it had to sell, and sold it as raw material at low prices, but it bought and consumed the manufactures of the north at the high prices which were maintained by the relatively high wages paid at the north. As a result of this, the south was kept poor.

Southern Industry Develops
With the development of southern industry in recent years, he states, higher prices have come for southern products and higher wages for southern people, thereby increasing the purchasing power of the average southern family.

The number of new industrial establishments now in course of construction, including additions to enterprises already in operation, the president points out, is greater than at any time in the history of the south. Five hundred and eight new industries were completed and put in operation along the lines of the Southern Railway system, and 294 industries were enlarged during the year 1919 and the first six months of 1920. Capital to the amount of \$225,816,000 was invested in new industries and in the extension of old enterprises in the territory served by the Southern Railway system during the three years from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1920, and the estimated cost of plants under construction on the latter date was \$153,165,000.

Cotton Manufactures Increase

President Harrison calls attention to the fact that while in 1890 but 528,895 bales of cotton were consumed by southern mills and this cotton went into the manufacture of yarns and unbleached fabrics which were sent to other manufacturing districts for conversion or for finishing and finishing processes, in 1919 the southern mills consumed 3,491,000 bales of cotton, adding that these mills now are finishing and bleaching all goods which they manufacture. The number of new spindles in operation on June 30, 1920, represents an increase of 8.3 per cent over the number in operation at the end of 1918.

The production of pig iron in the south in 1919 was 2,321,000 gross tons, an increase of 86 per cent over the quantity produced in 1918. More than 50 per cent of the 1919 production was converted in the south into a large variety of finished articles, while only 20 per cent of the 1918 production was melted in the south and that chiefly into castings and pipe.

Progress in All Lines

The progress thus noted in the manufacture of finished articles from cotton and iron, in President Harrison's opinion, is fairly representative of the general development of the south's natural resources.

The exportation of manufactured articles and of coal from the south he reports as rapidly increasing.

The increasing scale in the production of live stock has been accomplished, according to his report, by the location of stockyard facilities which are being profitably operated, and by

Cooperation Is a Force Making for Social Betterment

Those who have money to invest can have guaranteed security with a good rate of interest by LENDING SURPLUS MONEY to the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., which is doing an annual trade of £100,000,000 and is developing agriculture and production among co-operative societies all over the world.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is a Federation of 1,200 distributive societies and its system of Deposit Notes gives the investor 5 1/2 per cent—his capital being readily withdrawable.

Write to C. W. S. Bank (Dept. 2), Ballroom Street, Manchester, Eng., for full particulars and a free copy of "Our Fields, Factories & Workshops," which every reader of The Christian Science Monitor should study.

THE Co-operative Wholesale Society is a Federation of 1,200 distributive societies and its system of Deposit Notes gives the investor 5 1/2 per cent—his capital being readily withdrawable.

the construction and operation of numerous packing houses, the number of the latter now in operation in the south being 21. These packing houses afford a home market for a large proportion of the stock produced in the south.

DIVIDENDS

The Studebaker Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable December 1 to stock of record November 10.

The Alaska Packers Association has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable November 10 to stock of record October 30.

The National Acme Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Iron Products Corporation has declared a dividend of \$2 on the preferred, payable November 15 to stock of record November 1.

The Washington Railway & Electric Company has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to holders of record November 18. This dividend represents a payment of 1 1/2 per cent on account of the quarterly dividend due last August and of 1 1/4 per cent for the current quarter.

The Great Western Sugar Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and the same amount on the common stock and an extra dividend of \$10 a share on the common. It is estimated that a larger stock dividend will be declared early in the coming year.

The Paige Motor Car Company directors have declared a 1 per cent dividend for October, payable November 10 to stock of record October 31. It is the same as was paid last month and dispels rumors that the company contemplates deferring dividends during the present dullness.

The Amparo Mining Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the usual dividend of 3 per cent, both payable November 10. Books closed October 30, reopen November 11.

The Dow Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on both the preferred and common stocks, all payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The Davison Chemical Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the guaranteed stock and of 1 per cent on the special guaranteed stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid on December 1 to holders of record November 10.

The Western Knitting Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable November 25 to stock of record November 5.

The Motor Wheel Corporation has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable November 20 to stock of record November 1.

The Queen City Cotton Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2, payable November 1 to stock of record October 20.

TIRE PRICES CUT

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Rubber Company has announced a reduction in the prices of its tires, to take effect November 1. The reduction ranges from 12 1/2 per cent on so-called Ford sizes of fabric tires to 10 per cent on the larger sizes of fabric tires with a slightly smaller reduction of Royal cord tires. The prices of tubes is reduced 15 per cent and solid true tires 10 per cent.

A statement issued by the company says: "While the average prices of tires today, before the reduction, are no greater than pre-war prices the company's position as to crude rubber and other materials is such that it feels warranted at this time in making the reductions."

TOOL STEELS

Blue Chip
High Speed
and other
FIRTH-STERLING
TOOL STEELS

The knowledge, experience and skill of SHEP-
FIELD combined with the best PITTSBURGH practice
have made these steels a standard of QUALITY
and UNIFORMITY wherever Tools are used

FIRTH-STERLING
STEEL COMPANY
McKeesport, Pa.
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO

CHINESE ATTITUDE ON CONSORTIUM

Director of Far Eastern Bureau Gives Reasons Why Consortium Is Favored by One Class and Opposed by Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—It is conceded that the attitude of the Chinese themselves toward the international consortium is of vital interest to the success of the agreement. Asked to express his opinion as to this attitude, Charles Hodges, assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau, said that it resolved itself into three classes—there are those Chinese who are committed to the Japanese game in the Far East and who are being egged on by Japan to oppose any international financial cooperation in China's development. There are also large numbers of Chinese who frankly feel apprehensive over the huge extent of the operations of the consortium and the possibility that China will fall under the domination of the money powers of the world. And there are the Chinese who see the great need for large scale, comprehensive development of Chinese territory, and who believe that under the leadership of the United States the consortium will retain the liberal complexion it now has.

"The real danger lies in the steady misrepresentation of the consortium's purposes by the agencies active on behalf of a power which has been decidedly backward in accepting the proposition of international action. This is working throughout the Far East, by means of a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation, through the string of Chinese and foreign language papers controlled by Japan."

"Furthermore, the Japanese agents are very active in carrying out a systematic misrepresentation of the consortium functions among the Chinese officials, not only in Peking but throughout the provinces."

"The surprising extent of distrust among the younger Chinese is a serious obstacle in the way of the consortium. So long as the exact terms under which the powers are operating remain hidden in the secret archives of the state departments and the confidential files of banking houses, the situation plays unqualifiedly into the hands of the Japanese."

"The present famine situation, to take another example, would have been much easier to control had the consortium been under way for a year instead of being still in the process of completion. Between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 people in North China are threatened by starvation. The affected area is 600 miles long by about 150 miles wide. Altogether 90,000 square miles of territory in the three provinces of Honan, Chihli and Shantung are affected by a 12-months drought, which has wiped out the crops."

"The reasons why relief is difficult is the financial condition of the Chinese Government and the lack of railway communication to move food into the affected area easily."

"When the consortium has unified the projects which will give China a network of railways, and has put behind these concessions the funds necessary to carry them out, China will be on the highroad to the ending of these terrible tragedies, taking frightful tolls periodically."

MEAT PRICES DECLINE

Wholesale prices of beef and pork declined substantially during October, according to a statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Selling prices of carcass beef, throughout the country showed an average decline of approximately 13 per cent at the end of October, as compared with the first week in September, said the statement. Fresh pork declined heavily. In the domestic trade from October 2 to October 26 the wholesale prices of light loins, whence come pork chops, declined about 21 per cent.

COTTON GROWERS ASK LEGAL AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The governors of the 14 cotton-growing states have been appealed to call extra sessions of the Legislature in their respective states, to convene as speedily as possible, for the purpose of asking necessary legislation, postponing the payment of taxes in part or in whole until July next year, and to enact legislation to put into effect and force legal machinery to assure the reduction in cotton acreage next year of 33 1-3 per cent, by J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association. The last-named act, Mr. Wannamaker states, should be passed under the general welfare clause, the farmer to make legal returns, showing the acreage planted this year and acreage to be planted next year.

Mr. Wannamaker also urges that a special act should also be adopted and passed to provide a heavy tax for any acreage planted in excess of 66 2-3 per cent of the amount planted this year.

"The main source from which the great majority of the citizens can hope to obtain money to meet their obligations, as well as pay their taxes, which must be paid by February 1, is from the sale of cotton, this being the main money crop of the south," the president stated, commenting on the proposed legislation.

"Cotton must be held for at least the cost of production—40 cents, basis middling. We must arrange to market cotton in central Europe, where there is pressing demand. We must assure the cotton-consuming world, beyond a shadow of doubt, that cotton acreage will be reduced 33 1-3 per cent next season."

"The organization of the export corporation, which is for functioning of the law of supply and demand and the price of cotton at a reasonable profit above the cost of production, will absolutely change the unjustifiable conditions now facing the south into prosperity."

THE BEET CROP OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States bureau of crop estimates has released the following statement on beet sugar production:

State	1920 Forecast	1919
California	915,200	728,500
Idaho	246,350	1,575,900
Colorado	447,320	181,200
Michigan	1,215,100	1,081,300
Nebraska	723,210	536,400
Ohio	396,400	291,900
Utah	1,197,320	807,200
Wisconsin	160,000	104,500
Other States	508,000	325,900
United States	8,008,910	5,733,000

Beet sugar production, total for the United States:
1920, forecast from condition of beets, October 1st (tons).....900,000
1919, Production of sugar.....648,606

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.44	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0633	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0689	.1920
Lire	.0267	.1920
Guilder	.0322	.4020
German marks	.01285	.2382
Canadian dollar	.905	—

ISLAND OF JAMAICA TO BE DEVELOPED

Financial Report Shows Good Trade Balance—Railways and Highways to Be Improved

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies (October 20)—That the prosperity of Jamaica is still on the upward trail is shown by the financial memoranda presented to the legislative council by the government. In the first six months of the present financial year the trade balance in favor of Jamaica was £1,103,827. The estimated revenue was exceeded while the expenditure was reduced. It is now forecast that the year may close with a surplus balance considerably over £500,000. The income tax will come into play toward the end of this year, and is reckoned to yield £85,000. Besides proposing to spend a large sum on improving the railways, the government has asked its engineers to report on what must be done to the roads now that motor traction is coming with a rush, and heavy motor lorries and trucks are grinding over the road's surface which once only knew the mule cart, the dray, buggy or ox wagon. To reconstruct and strengthen the main roads, especially in the neighborhood of central factories, so that they can endure the heavy motor truck traffic, it is estimated that something near £370,000 must be spent. Of this £296,000 is proposed for this year, plus £71,000 for rolling stock. The latter includes stone crushers, now to be used for the first time here.

The engineer reports that in certain sections the roads were laid originally on swampy foundations, and the motor traffic has cut this up badly. A proper stone foundation must now be laid down and the surface must be strengthened with additional metal in other sections. There is to be a large increase of tractors, which are convertible into rollers, so that the metal can be rolled into the roads. The stone crushers are to replace the primitive method of breaking stone by hand labor, difficulty being now found to get labor during the crop time.

FREE TRADE IS URGED

PARIS, France—Freedom of imports and exports is favored by Mr. Remard, vice-president of the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who has asked the committee to adopt a resolution to this effect, says Excelsior. He declares this is the only way to reduce public expenditures, and that the over-supply of certain products, which has resulted in the shutting down of many factories, has been caused by the public refusing to buy on account of the constant increase in the cost of living.

The First National Bank of Boston

Transacts Commercial banking business of every nature.
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, and Fiscal Agent.

Capital, Surplus and Profits
\$37,500,000

WHEN VISITING SWITZERLAND

—THE—

UNION

DE BANQUES SUISSES

St. Gall, ZURICH, Winterthur,
Geneva, Basle, Aarau, Lausanne, Montreux, Vevey,
La Chaux-de-Fonds, Lugano, Locarno, etc., etc.

will gladly cash your Travellers Checks, make payments against Letters of Credit, exchange money or undertake any other banking transaction for you.

The Bank's "COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT" in Zurich offers advisory assistance to businessmen.

Capital fully paid & reserves Frs. 55,000,000.

FOUNDRIES!!

California Redwood (Shop Grade) is a most satisfactory lumber for FLASKS and PATTERNS. It is very light in weight—easy to work—has EXTRAORDINARY FIRE RESISTANCE—and our "Shop Grade" nets an extra Large average of clear cuttings. We ship in carload lots direct from our California Mills.

THE C. A. GOODYEAR LUMBER COMPANY
Manufacturers
"GOODYEAR PRODUCTS"

REDWOOD, YELLOW PINE, DOUGLAS FIR, SPRUCE
McCormick Bldg., Chicago

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ESPERANTO IS
WINNING CRAFTUnited States Fishing Schooner
Triumphs Over the Canadian
Delawana for Second Time and
Establishes It as Better Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Tearing home through the heart of a squall that registered from 25 to 30 knots, the United States schooner Esperanto established its right to the championship of the North Atlantic by carrying off the second and deciding race of the international series here yesterday. Esperanto defeated her opponent, the Canadian Delawana, by 7m. 15s. For 34 miles of the 40-mile race the Canadian had led the Gloucesterman, and only in the last run back to the starting line in the teeth of a strong headwind did Esperanto show her superiority. The struggle was the most grueling and engrossing of its kind that had ever taken place in Nova Scotia, if not in the whole North Atlantic.

The course selected was the same as for Saturday's race—triangular—with a close haul, a broad reach, a run before the wind, a beat to the windward and finishing with the wind abeam. Such would have been the nature of the elements had the wind, entirely absent for nearly five hours from the start, not hauled round from west to almost due north, bringing with it a perfect squall of rain.

The beginning of the race found the schooners almost becalmed and loafing within a few hundred yards of the starting point. The Canadian had unloaded all her rock ballast, 130 tons, on Sunday, replacing it with about two-thirds of the original weight in pig iron; and the operation resulted in her riding much more easily in the light wind.

With the flash of the signal gun, Esperanto crossed the line and almost immediately Delawana overhauled and passed her. The Canadian was destined to hold this lead for the next 34 miles. At the first mark she had increased it to 4m., and later on was as much as three-quarters of a mile over the bow of Esperanto. At the outer automatic a slight breeze sprang up, but the relative positions of the schooners were unchanged, and Delawana headed for Shut-In Island with a large advantage over her rival.

Esperanto, however, crept up, and an overreach on the part of the Canadian skipper neutralized all that he had gained. In the heat to the windward the race was so close that it was impossible at times to say which schooner was ahead. But at the inner automatic on the last run home Esperanto rounded 30s. ahead of Delawana. From there, with the wind on the quarter, the United States vessel gradually forged ahead and came up the harbor with 7m. 15s. to spare.

While Canadians are disappointed that the victory should have been snatched away after such a struggle for the greater part of the course, their faith in Delawana is firm as ever. Throughout the very hottest elements of sportsmanship have been displayed, and the splendid sporting qualities of the Gloucester men have commended themselves strongly to the Nova Scotians. Already the Canadians have expressed their resolution to challenge the men from Massachusetts next year.

In addition to the magnificent silver trophy donated by the Halifax Herald, the victor takes \$4000 in prize money, with the loser awarded expense allowances to the extent of \$1000. The summary:

Esperanto Delawana
Starting Time..... 9:01:04 9:01:37
Finishing Time..... 4:34:30 4:41:45
Esperanto won series with two successive victories.

OREGON ELEVEN BOWS
TO STANFORD ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
PALO ALTO, California—Scoring a touchdown in the third quarter and a drop kick in the fourth, Leland Stanford Junior University defeated the University of Oregon by a score of 10 to 0 in a game on the local turf Saturday afternoon. It was Stanford's first contest for this year's Pacific Coast Conference championship. The Cardinal victory came as a complete surprise because of the reputed strength of the northerners; last year, Oregon was considered the strongest team in the west and held Harvard to a 7-to-6 score for the East vs. West championship. Saturday's scrimmage was the first time since 1906 that a Stanford team has lined up against an Oregon eleven, due to the Cardinal University having played Rugby between the years 1906 and 1918.

Stanford entered the football field materially stronger than the eleven that has been playing in the preliminary games of the season. The addition of three of last year's veterans that recently returned from Europe, where they were playing with the California all-star Rugby team that took the championship in Rugby at the Olympic Games, helped perceptibly. C. E. Richter '20, playing center, has made the Cardinal line like a strong wall, while J. Patrick '21 and R. L. Templeton '18 are now two of the mainstays of the backfield. Templeton's reputed toe came up to form, outkicking the Oregonians by an average of 15 yards on every ex-

change of punts. He was responsible for the drop kick.
Capt. W. Steers '21, the star of the Oregon eleven, was the center of all of his team's gains. In the second period of play, Steers, taking the ball, made line bucks one after another from the center of the field and carried the ball under the shadows of the Cardinal goal posts. Stanford held on the one-yard line, following which Templeton sent the ball out of danger by a 70-yard punt.

STANFORD
Pelouse, Jr., re, Brown
Degroot, Helser, Jr., Shields
Cravens, Jr., Mantz
Richter, C., Leslie
Deams, Leon, Jr., Ward
Pershing, Jr., R. Leslie
Adams, K. Schlauderer, re, Howard
R. Schlauderer, qb, Reinhart, Jacobberger
Wilcox, Campbell, Arnett, lbh, Campbell
Templeton, rbb, Hill, Campbell
Patrick, Woolomes, fb, King
Score—Leland Stanford Junior University, 10; University of Oregon, 0. Officials—Referee—J. C. Cave, Washington State; Umpire—A. B. Korbel, University of Washington; Head Linesman—E. P. Hunt, University of Indiana.

SOL METZGER AT
SOUTH CAROLINAFormer Famous University of
Pennsylvania Player Is Coaching
Football Candidates at That
University for the First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—University of South Carolina has not had a successful football eleven in so many years that its alumni do not expect a winning eleven to represent them this fall, even though a complete reorganization has taken place in this branch of sport and an experienced coach in the person of Sol Metzger, University of Pennsylvania '03, is shaping the destinies of the team during the next five years. Metzger, who has had notable successes at his Alma Mater, where he produced Pennsylvania's last winning team in 1908, at West Virginia University and at Washington and Jefferson, was selected as the one man best able to develop football at this institution. His work at West Virginia University—where he assumed charge of football when the mountaineers were no more successful than South Carolina has been and where within two seasons, he developed the players who won such notable victories over Princeton and Washington and Jefferson last fall—proved to South Carolina alumni that he was just the man to build up a football machine for them, so he was engaged for the five seasons beginning with this fall.

Practice began September 15 with the opening of the university. As a nucleus for a team Capt. Edward Smith '22, center; Burney Smith '22, his brother, end; Heyward Brockington '22, end; Alexander Walte '23, tackle; and Gus Allen '23, halfback, of the 1919 eleven, which won but one game, reported. Others who have shown promise are J. P. Richards '21, halfback; Walter Sizemore '23, end; James Crouch '21, end; H. McK. Lightsey '22, guard; E. G. Quattlebaum Jr. '21, back; H. T. E. Hampton '21, tackle; Alston Blount '23, back; T. W. Cressette '23, back; W. J. Wheeler '24, lineman; John McMillan '22, guard; LeRoy Mims '21, guard; W. F. Marion '21, guard; W. H. Thomas '22, guard; Monroe Layton '21, guard; Dudley Saunders '24, quarterback; and John Stevens '24, quarterback.

It is known that South Carolina undoubtedly has the lightest eleven of any large university in the South, as the squad will not average over 150 pounds and any of the various combinations now being tried by Metzger average to 155. Coach Metzger and William Stobbs, who played under Metzger at Washington and Jefferson as a quarterback and who led his team to victories over such eleven as Yale, Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State, are insisting upon each man knowing fundamental football. In consequence the team has been slow rounding into form.

PRINCETON WINNER
AT CROSS-COUNTRY

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Princeton opened its annual athletic series against Yale with a victory, Saturday, when its cross-country team defeated the blue hatters, 21 to 37. Capt. William Rogers of Princeton led the runners over the entire six-mile course and finished in the excellent time of 23m. 45s., thereby breaking the course record by nearly 1m.

Capt. H. S. Reed and T. J. O'Brien of Yale, as well as A. H. Swede, the Princeton distance star, who won the two-mile run in the dual meet against Oxford in England last summer, did not figure in the scoring. The order and times of the first nine men follow:
Runner and College m. s.
William Rogers, Princeton..... 35 45
E. H. Martin, Princeton..... 35 52
E. W. Siemens, Yale..... 35 52
F. W. Holmes, Yale..... 34 24
A. B. Forsman, Princeton..... 34 28
T. B. Penfield, Princeton..... 34 48
R. M. McCulloch, Princeton..... 34 49
J. R. Steers Jr., Princeton..... 34 50
A. P. Crosby, Yale..... 34 54

LAFAYETTE WINS OPENING MEET

EASTON, Pennsylvania—Lafayette College opened its cross-country season Saturday by defeating Lehigh University in a dual meet by the score of 15 to 40. Robert Crawford '21, of Lafayette, won the race by 200 yards, his time being 38m. 47.2-5s. The next four runners also represented Lafayette.

NEBRASKA HAS
FINE DEFENSELack of Strong Attacking Players
Is the Problem Which Is
Giving Coach H. F. Schulte
the Most Concern at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The University of Nebraska this year has one of the strongest defensive football teams in the history of the college. Coach H. F. Schulte, Nebraska gridiron mentor, has whipped into shape one of the strongest lines and defensive backfields in the middle west. The ability of this combination to turn back the onslaughts of the strongest offensive machines in this section of the country has been evidenced in the early-season games.

A dozen veterans returned to the football camp with the opening of the college year. The varsity men who failed to return were E. H. Schellenberg '20 and Paul Dobson '20, backfield men; Wilder and William Lyman '21, tackles; and Russell, end. The loss of Schellenberg and Dobson was a big one. Dobson's end runs and long punts were features of last season's play. Schellenberg also was a performer of the sensational variety. This year Nebraska is weak on the offense simply because she has no player who can be depended upon to produce long gains or yardage at the time when gains are needed.

The Nebraska line this season averages 187 pounds. Capt. William Day is holding down the center position. He weighs 162 pounds and is considered one of the best centers in the valley. Wade Munn '22 and Monte Munn '22 have been stationed at guard. Both men are six footers and play a good game in the center of the line. The loss of the two tackles from the 1919 squad has caused Coach Schulte considerable trouble this year. J. L. Pucelik '22, R. F. Weller '23 and Adolph Wenke '22 are the most promising candidates for the two positions. Weller is also doing a share of the punting. Two letter men and a member of the 1919 freshman squad are trying for the end positions. H. R. Dana '22, C. E. Swanson '22 and L. V. Scherer '23 are the candidates. The three are fast and clever at breaking up attempts to gain around the wings.

Richard Newman '21 is back at quarterback. He is a fast and brilliant player, a veteran of two seasons of Nebraska football. Harold McGlasson '21 is also a candidate for quarter.

Ernest Hubka '22 is the main strength of the Nebraska offense. He weighs 185 pounds and is over six feet tall. His weight and ability to hit the line make him a valuable man to the squad. Frederick Dale '21 is also being used at fullback. He is one of the heaviest men on the squad.

Verne Moore '23, Harry Howarth '21, Harold Hartley '23 and W. Wright '23 seemed to be the best of the halfback candidates. Hartley and Moore are fast open field runners.

The 1920 schedule of the Nebraska team calls for games with Notre Dame, Rutgers, Pennsylvania State College, University of Kansas and Washington State. The University of Nebraska has a strong freshman squad this year. Forty freshmen are in suit each night, working under the direction of Assistant Coach Schissler. The backfield of the first year team is composed of four men who run the 100-yard dash in 10 to 15s.

TIE FOR SECOND
PLACE IS BROKENJames Maturo Overcomes Huge
Lead and Defeats J. E. McCoy
in Billiards Championship

POCKET BILLIARDS STANDING
W. L. H. R. P.
W. D. Ricketts..... 6 0 1 41 1,000
James Maturo..... 6 1 41 857
Arthur Woods..... 5 1 29 833
W. B. Franklin..... 5 1 50 833
E. E. Rhines..... 4 2 40 867
Charles Seaback..... 5 3 39 825
C. E. Safford..... 5 4 44 556
Orville Nelson..... 3 5 49 375
Erwin Rudolph..... 3 5 29 375
Charles Weston..... 4 7 27 444
J. E. McCoy..... 5 4 20 200
M. A. Long..... 0 11 16 600

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Winners of the first two games of the third and last week of preliminary competition for the privilege of meeting Ralph Greenleaf for the United States national professional pocket billiards championship at Strauss Auditorium here were James Maturo of Denver, Colorado, and Charles Weston of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, veteran former champion. By his win Maturo broke the three-cornered 5-to-1 tie for second place, while Weston advanced his record to four wins and seven lost.

J. E. McCoy of Richmond, Virginia, ran up a 54 to 0 lead on Maturo by the twelfth inning, but Maturo started his advance in the fourteenth, and seven innings later, tied the score. They see-sawed for the upper hand for several innings, due to alternate scratching; then Maturo started ahead again and went out at the fifty-third, 125 to 103. McCoy got the high run of 30 as against 15 for Maturo. The match by frames:

James Maturo—0 6 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
12 13 8 0 3 0 13 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 12 0 0 1 15 1 0 0 0 5 4 0 1 5 1 5
—134. Scratches—3. High run—15.
J. E. McCoy—1 5 0 0 0 0 15 0 6 3 0 0 30
1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 10 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 7 4 5 —119.
Scratches—16. High run—30.

Weston took the lead from the start.

against Erwin Rudolph of Sayre, Pennsylvania, but the newcomer in championship circles did not surrender without a struggle. He gained on his veteran opponent until at the thirty-third inning, the score stood 120 to 177. Weston went out the next turn with a run of five. The loser got the high run of 24 as compared to 19 for the winner. The match by frames:

Charles Weston—0 0 3 0 0 19 0 0 0 0 13
0 5 0 0 3 10 0 0 0 14 3 0 0 7 0 11 0 0 0 13
13 5—134. Scratches—3. High run—19.
Erwin Rudolph—2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
11 13 6 7 1 14 0 14 0 9 3 0 0 24 0 0 0 0 1
1—123. Scratches—6. High run—24.
Referee—A. S. Mannassau.

SCOTTISH TEAMS
IN HARD GAMESWatsonians and Academicals
Have Had Some Great Battles
in Football Field This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Some of the sternest struggles seen on the fields of Scottish Rugby football have been those between the Watsonians and the Edinburgh Academicals. They had one such battle on October 9, on the ground of the Watsonians at Myreside, and the result was a surprise victory for the Academicals by 13 points to 6. It was a four determined contest in which hearty spoiling and keen tackling played a prominent part. The Academical forwards played splendidly, and the best forward on the field was J. N. Shaw, who is wonderfully clever in the open and a ready try-getter. He should be in the running this season for international honors. The Watsonian machine-like play so much in evidence against Edinburgh Institution the previous week was completely upset, although the internationals at half-back, C. S. Nimmo and J. A. R. Selby, combined fairly well; and the three-quarters, the weak division of the side, got plenty of the ball. Most of the play took place on the Academicals' ground, but the winners' defense was very sure, and when it came to taking scoring opportunities, they showed to great advantage.

Other local rivals who had a close and hard game were the Former Pupils of Glasgow Academy and Glasgow High School. There was only 1 point between them, the scores being 6 for the school and 5 for the Academy. It was a penalty goal that gave the winners their victory, and the Academicals tried hard to avert defeat, but were handicapped by the absence of one of their players for the greater part of the match. The school men were expected to win, and the fact that they were held so closely does not speak well for their championship prospects.

Heriot's Former Pupils, the present champions, played their third match, against a border club, Melrose, and gained their third victory of the season. They have been experimenting with their back divisions, the play of which has never been really satisfactory. They have an eye on the great fight that lies before them with the Watsonians. Edinburgh University started the season somewhat badly, and lost, by 16 points to 0, to the Royal High School Former Pupils. The "students" have many new players to call upon, and it may take some time to get the 15 in good working order. A border struggle between Gala and Hawick brought a sweeping victory to the men of Hawick, who won by 13 points to 0. That was a big disappointment to the Galashiels people, who, thanks to good work previously done by the side, had fancied that success would come their way.

The eight-year-old Samuel Rzeschewski is reported to have sailed for the United States with his family and manager. That he will create interest, if not consternation, in the American chess world seems to be expressing it mildly. His exhibitions in Berlin, Paris and London are almost incredible. Whether he ever reaches the top remains to be seen, but that he can play chess now, and play it well, is no longer a doubt.

At the annual meeting of the Imperial Chess Club, London, the president and committee were reelected and Miss Cotton accepted the secretaryship. The continuous handicap tournament was won by the Rev. Osborn Allen, with C. D. Locock second and F. Streetfield third. A rapid transit tournament held at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, was won by A. Kupchik with 6½, with Janowski second, 5½, and Chajes and Rosenthal tied for third and fourth with 5 each.

WISCONSIN FIRST IN
CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MADISON, Wisconsin—The University of Wisconsin cross-country team defeated the team representing the University of Chicago here Saturday afternoon by the decisive score of 19 to 36. Weather conditions were ideal, and the 4.7-mile course was covered by M. H. Wall '22, of Wisconsin, in the good time of 25m. 54 2-5s. Wall jumped into the lead at the start and was never headed.

E. H. Moore '21, captain of the Chicago team, ran a fine race and finished in second place about 30 yards behind Wall. About 25 yards behind M. H. Wall, Chicago captain came H. C. Dennis '21, of Wisconsin, for third place. From then on there was no doubt about the Badger runners' victory, for Wellington Brothers '21, Wisconsin captain, jogged in behind Dennis, followed by all the Wisconsin entrants. Each team entered seven men, but five from each team were all that figured in the team score.

CORNELL DEFEATS
HARVARD VARSITY

ITHACA, New York—In one of the most one-sided college cross-country runs ever held here, the Cornell varsity team easily defeated the Harvard varsity in their dual run Saturday afternoon, 28 to 122. Eleven Cornell runners passed the finish line before the first Harvard runner finished. T. C. McDermott '21 was the individual winner, covering the six-mile course in fine style. He was over a quarter of a mile ahead of the second finisher. His time was 33m. 44s.

ROTHERHAM WINS MATCH
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROTHERHAM, England (Monday)—In the Second Division of the Association Football League here today, Rotherham defeated Sheffield Wednesday, 2 to 0.

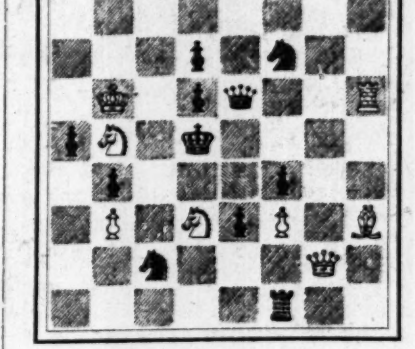
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 205

By Lennox F. Beach

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 11



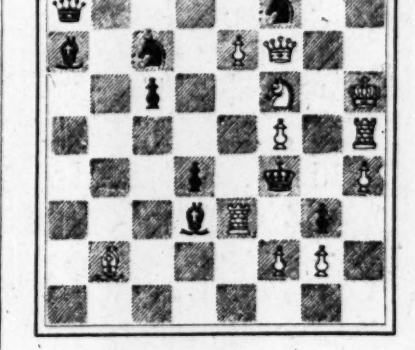
White Pieces 8

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 206

By J. Obermann

Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 11

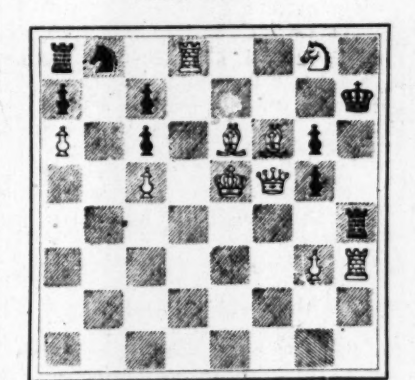
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 203. Kt-Q5
No. 204. 1. B-K1 and mates in two more moves
Prob. Comp. J. E. Funk Original Kt-K3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Following the Task came the changed mate block, in the evolution of the two-move problem, where none of the apparent mates will succeed, so the key produces the new set of mates in a block type of problem.

By H. D'O Bernard



White Pieces 10

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The eight-year-old Samuel Rzeschewski is reported to have sailed for the United States with his family and manager. That he will create interest, if not consternation, in the American chess world seems to be expressing it mildly. His exhibitions in Berlin, Paris and London are almost incredible. Whether he ever reaches the top remains to be seen, but that he can play chess now, and play it well, is no longer a doubt.

At the annual meeting of the Imperial Chess Club, London, the president and committee were reelected and Miss Cotton accepted the secretaryship. The continuous handicap tournament was won by the Rev. Osborn Allen, with C. D. Locock second and F. Streetfield third. A rapid transit tournament held at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, was won by A. Kupchik with 6½, with Janowski second, 5½, and Chajes and Rosenthal tied for third and fourth with 5 each.

In the first match of the Metropolitan League, Boston, Massachusetts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Harvard 4 to 2. The schedule follows:

October 22—Technology vs. Harvard at Technology.
October 29—Bay State vs. Technology at Technology.
Harvard vs. Lighted Lamp at Harvard.
November 5—Harvard vs. City at City.
November 12—Boston vs. Boylston at Boston.
City vs. Suburban at City.
Bay State vs. Harvard at Harvard.
Technology vs. Lighted Lamp at Technology.
November 19—Boston vs. Harvard at Harvard.
Boylston vs. Suburban at Boylston.
Bay State vs. Lighted Lamp at Boston.
City vs. Technology at City.
November 26—Boston vs. Suburban at Boston.
Harvard vs. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp.
Boylston vs. Technology at Boylston.
Bay State vs. City at City.
December 3—Boston vs. Lighted Lamp at Boston.
Suburban vs. Technology at Technology.
Harvard vs. City at Harvard.
Boylston vs. Bay State at Boylston.
December 10—Boston vs. Technology at Technology.
Lighted Lamp vs. City at City.
Suburban vs. Bay State at Boston.
Harvard vs. Boylston at Boylston.
December 17—Boston vs. City at Boston.
Boylston vs. Lighted Lamp at Boylston.
Suburban vs. Harvard at Harvard.
January 7—Boston vs. Bay State at Boston.
City vs. Boylston at Boylston.

Lighted Lamp vs. Suburban at City.
January 14—Boylston vs. Boston at Boylston.
Harvard vs. Bay State at Harvard.
Suburban vs. City at City.
Lighted Lamp vs. Technology at Technology.

January 21—Harvard vs. Boston at Boston.
Suburban vs. Boylston at Boylston.
Lighted Lamp vs. Bay State at City.
Technology vs. City at Technology.

February 25—Suburban vs. Boston at Boston.
Technology vs. Boylston at Technology.
City vs. Bay State at City.

February 4—Lighted Lamp vs. Boston at Boston.
Technology vs. Suburban at Technology.
Bay State vs. Boylston at Boylston.

February 11—Technology vs. Boston at Boston.
City vs. Lighted Lamp at City.
Bay State vs. Suburban at Boylston.

February 18—City vs. Boston at City.
Bay State vs. Technology at Technology.
Lighted Lamp vs. Boylston at Boylston.

February 25—Suburban vs. Boston at Boston.
Boylston vs. City at City.
Suburban vs. Lighted Lamp at Boylston.

March 4—Boylston vs. Harvard at Harvard.

The following game was recently played blindfold at London between Samuel Rzeschewski and R. C. Griffith:

	White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4	
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3. B-K15	Kt-B3	
4. Castles	Kt-B3	
5. P-Q4	B-K2	
6. R-K	Kt-Q3	
7. BxKt	KtPxR	
8. Kt-QB3	Kt-K12	
9. Kt-Q4	Kt-B4	
10. P-B4	Kt-K3	
11. B-K3	Kt-K3	
12. B-K3	Kt-K3	
13. BxKt	P-Q4	
14. Q-B3	B-KB4	
15. P-KK4	BxP	
16. QR-B	P-QB4	
17. RxB	PxB	
18. KtPxP	P-QB4	
19. P-B5	B-K4	
20. RxB	PxB	
21. RxB	QxR	
22. P-B6	R-K	
23. Kt-K7ck	RxKt	
24. PxB	KxP	
25. Kt-B3	KxP	
26. Q-K5	B-Q	
27. RxB	QxR	
28. QxBck	Q-B	
29. QxQck	KxQ	
30. K-B2	Resigns	

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

(TO OCTOBER 3, INCLUSIVE)

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL					
(TO OCTOBER 9, INCLUSIVE)					
Club	W	L	D	Pts	P'ct
Hull K. Rovers	6	1	0	12	85.71
St. Helens Rec	6	1	0	12	87.71
Bramley	3	1	0	6	75.00
Leeds	5	2	0	10	71.42
Batley	5	2	0	10	71.42
Rochdale H.	5	2	0	10	71.42
St. Helens	5	2	0	10	71.42
Halifax	5	3	0	10	62.50
Wigan	4	3	0	8	57.14
Hull	4	3	0	8	57.14
Swinton	4	3	0	8	57.14
Barrow	4	3	0	8	57.14
Dewsbury	3	3	0	6	50.00
Leigh	3	3	1	7	50.00
Broughton R.	3	3	1	7	50.00
Warrington	3	4	1	7	42.85
York	3	4	0	6	42.85
Wakefield Trinity	3	4	0	6	42.85
Huddersfield	3	5	0	6	37.50
Hunslet	2	5	0	4	28.57
Oldham	2	5	0	4	28.57
Kelghey	1	5	0	2	14.66
Widnes	1	6	0	2	14.66
Bradford Northern	1	6	0	2	14.66
Salford	0	5	1	1	8.33

DON ALFONSO MAY VISIT SPANISH ZONE

King May Go to Tangier Following Upon Enthusiasm Shown When the War Minister Visited the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco—It is reported that very shortly King Alfonso of Spain may be expected to pay a brief visit to Tangier in the course of a trip through the Spanish zone which His Majesty has in mind following upon the enthusiasm displayed when the Spanish War Minister recently visited the zone. Don Alfonso will receive a warm welcome from the large Spanish population in Tangier, and he will see much that will justify to his mind the expression that is common enough in these days of hot controversy upon Tangier, that this is veritably a part of Spain itself. But he will miss at Tangier the general appearance of improvement and a certain happiness which characterizes most Spanish cities, especially in the sunny south, despite all that is heard of their grievances and the doubtful enterprises of their syndicalists.

For Tangier is in a bad way, and just when it is expected that discussions between Spain, France and England are about to begin concerning the future régime, it was never, in the course of its chequered history, worse. The result of international control, with the great powers of Europe in responsible charge of these 140 square miles, with their diplomatic representatives on the spot, is nothing short of a scandal, and as an example of what more or less combined Europe can perform on a speck of foreign territory might be amusing if it were not tragic.

Plight of Tangier

While the powers, France and England, two of the three to whom the fate of these parts is intrusted, are dealing with their old political difficulties in Europe and making new ones, it is urged here that they exhibit a callous indifference to the ruin and suffering that are being enacted in this little but important corner of Africa, and doing so in almost contemptuous violation of sacred promises that were given to the natives of the good things that would be done for them when the war was over as the reward for the assistance that they had given during the struggle. If the starvation of Austria has been so irrefragable to the victors of Europe, say those who have seen the situation here, the plight of Tangier and the suffering caused here by the neglect is as bad.

Little is heard of it because it is not to the interests of either the French or the English to expose their own delinquencies in Europe and making new ones, it is urged here that they exhibit a callous indifference to the ruin and suffering that are being enacted in this little but important corner of Africa, and doing so in almost contemptuous violation of sacred promises that were given to the natives of the good things that would be done for them when the war was over as the reward for the assistance that they had given during the struggle. If the starvation of Austria has been so irrefragable to the victors of Europe, say those who have seen the situation here, the plight of Tangier and the suffering caused here by the neglect is as bad.

International Control

This is not flattery to the strength of Europe or the care by the victors for innocent people who have trusted them and their word, and it is felt most strongly that if this is the best the great powers can do, then in the name of honesty and civilization there should be ruled out of all the possibilities of the settlement of the future régime of the Tangier zone the continuation of any form whatever of international control, this having been suggested as a possibility if it becomes too difficult to separate the rival interests and claims of France and Spain. Anything but that. And again it is urged, and as most impartial observers will say with reason, that while the French make a great display of some public benevolences they affect to confer upon the people of the zone, such as new grants like the one recently made for schools to which natives and Spanish children are admitted as well as the French, it could hardly be urged that such acts are entirely disinterested from the political point of view, while on the other hand they have taken advantage of the zone somewhat harshly as it might be said at times—as in the case just quoted—while for the sad neglect into which the city and its surroundings, and the public works that are associated with it have fallen, France must after all bear the chief blame, as one of the two great powers, and the one with much the greater interest in the place. France could reply without doubt that it is all the result of international control, and that while it remains she can do nothing, and there is hardly a resort to such an excuse.

While everybody is responsible for Tangier, nobody is. Whatever may be said by governments and those who speak for them as to the best thing to do for this place in the matter of control and to what nation it should be given, it is declared that a brief sojourn in it will most effectively and finally convince any impartial person of what the best and really the only solution ought to be.

Natives Pouring In

So far as the sanitary conditions and the food difficulties among the native population are concerned, a chief cause has been the pouring into Tangier from many parts of Morocco of great numbers of natives who have been driven here by the famine reigning in the territories whence they came. It has been resented that the Spanish zone has been chiefly responsible in this connection, but it is not so in

any other sense than that it happens to surround the Tangier international zone and natives to come from it have only to step over the border, while it is far from the French zone. This great afflux of native population of the most undesirable class has created shocking sanitary conditions. The local newspapers have expressed their great anxiety and strongly urged that measures should be taken to effect an improvement, but nothing has been done, the sanitary council—with the great power of Europe behind it—feeling itself helpless in the matter and being absolutely inactive.

Recently the diplomatic corps announced officially that it had just decided, in order to improve the financial state of the city which had provoked the resignation of the health commission, to (1) contract a loan to accommodate the most pressing needs, (2) to invite the Maghzan to renounce officially the share of the city taxation that has fallen to its portion, (3) to revise the by-laws concerning the tax on urban buildings. There has been some sharp criticism of this announcement which is sufficiently suggestive of the precarious condition of the municipal administration and the weakness of the international régime. The Maghzan, the Morocco Imperial Government, already contributes far more to the maintenance of the city than it receives back from this taxation which it is now requested—or demanded—it should forgo.

A Present to the City

Hence the Maghzan is to make a new present to the city controlled by the great powers under whose régime it has fallen to such a distressing state. But this Maghzan has always shown its solicitude for the welfare of the city, and it is expected it will not seriously demur at this latest demand; but it is said that it may insist that if it is to forgo its moneys in this way it shall for the future have representation on the Health Committee, to see that the funds it thus presents are properly spent and administered and not squandered.

But in many other respects the state of things at Tangier is deplorable, and if no change of administration were in prospect it would be absolutely hopeless. Living is expensive, and no efforts are made to make it cheaper. Reference has been made to the bad bread, the poor people have to live on some of the worst wheat that the Argentine has sent out, while the French Government is working off on the people, at high prices, huge quantities of flour of which it became possessed in some mistaken way as a bad speculation, and which it cannot get rid of in any other way than this. If the French zone there is plenty of food and it is cheap, but it is not allowed to be imported into Tangier. This is the treatment to which the Moors are subjected after the very great assistance they rendered to the French during the war, and in regard to which they were made the most beautiful promises. It is little wonder that everything connected with the French zone, and the progress being made against the rebels is not really of that colour de rose that most official, and semi-official reports make it out to be. There is a great lack of employment. Building is restricted on account of the high price of materials. The much neglected port, that entrance to Africa which is considered to be the key to future development, is in a sadly neglected state. The grand new works, so long contemplated, have not yet been set going.

Diplomatic Comedy

Amid all this the great powers almost daily play their diplomatic comedy of doing nothing that is not strictly diplomatically proper, and in perfect concert as befits the control of an international zone. If half the thought and care were given to the welfare of the people as is devoted to the fine observance of international etiquette, Tangier and its native people might even now be happy. The great obsession of the diplomatists is to do nothing that might make it appear that there was any independence of action, for that might indicate dark ulterior aims. If a starving Moor were to be fed by the international administration it would be considered desirable that a representative of each of the great powers should jointly hold the spoon, or that otherwise they should all be officially represented, failing which it were better that the Moor should be left to his own devices and be extinguished.

It is because of the difficulty or danger sometimes of doing everything all together that nothing is done. Little wonder that the satirists and cynics find here rare material for their expressions, and that the recent difficulty with the international charity fête at which it was considered too indelicate for any of the nations represented to play their own national anthem or to fly their own national flags, has led to the suggestion that a Tangier band should be trained to play all their national anthems together and at the same time. Again there is a circumstance of recent occurrence, which must become famous, when the Spanish authorities, no doubt with the feeling that they were doing a right and proper thing, determined on holding a solemn mass in the Spanish cathedral for the benefit of those who lost their lives in the war. But in this cathedral, a Spanish institution be it insisted, the Spanish diplomatic agent has a seat to himself, being the representative of his King, with the Spanish royal arms carved upon it. The representatives of the other great powers, after considering the situation and giving proper weight to the fact that the Spanish agent was their junior and not their senior, determined that they could not fittingly attend any such service even in a Spanish cathedral where there was a disturbance of what they considered to be the proper order of precedence. Consequently the great powers were not represented, and the Spanish agent, with the full strength of Spanish ecclesiastical did their best for the welfare of those who were lost in the war without them.

FORMER KAISER AS SEEN BY MINISTER

Mr. Erzberger Shows Him a Vain and Egotistical Personality Who Hoped to Lead Germany to Great Power

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—In his "Reminiscences of the World War," a book to which reference was made in The Christian Science Monitor, Matthias Erzberger, former German Minister of Finance, leader of the Center Party, and politician of note, describes in some detail three interviews which he had with the former Kaiser during the war. Of no great value politically, the portrait of the monarch which he sketches will prove helpful to the historian who seeks to ascribe individual responsibilities for the tragedy from which the world has hardly yet begun to recover. In these reminiscences, as in others recently published, William Hohenzollern stands revealed a vain and egotistical personality, shallow in his judgment, anti-democratic, obsessed with the notion that destiny had chosen him to lead Germany to great power and perhaps even to world domination.

On the other hand, here, as in the German white books on the origins of the war, there seems to be suggestion that he was other than sincere. Folly rather than his wickedness one fancies explains the responsibilities which posterity will call his memory to bear. Mr. Erzberger, shortly after his return from Rome in March, 1915, where he had been to try and dissuade Italy from joining the Allies, had his first interview with the Emperor. Before the audience, which took place in the Belle Vue Palace a young air lieutenant, the imperial adjutant on duty at the moment, said to him: "His Majesty will only hear good news from you." "I shall tell His Majesty the truth," replied Mr. Erzberger, tartly.

Pressure on Austria

The interview which followed clearly showed that the former Emperor saw the need for promptly making far-reaching concessions by Austria-Hungary to Italy. "I intend," he said in effect, "to put pressure on Austria to make the concessions necessary to keep Italy from joining our enemies." The Emperor (continues Mr. Erzberger), became very excited when he referred to the King of Italy. The King, he said, had pledged him his word of honor that not only would he never lead his country to war against Germany but that he would loyally fulfill his treaty obligations. Instead of keeping private promises and treaty obligations, Italy would not maintain her attitude of neutrality unless she received payment from her old allies. "It is a double grief to me," continued the former Kaiser, "to have to put pressure on my one friend, the aged Emperor of Austria, for the benefit of a traitor, the more so as I realize how unwilling he is to grant Italy's demands. The interests of us all, however, demand that great sacrifices be made."

The former Kaiser, it seems, concluded this part of the interview with the observation that "after the war a military convention must be made between Germany and Austria." Referring to Germany's internal situation at the time he (always according to Mr. Erzberger) expressed his delight that all sections and classes of the German people were collaborating for the final victory upon which he then counted with absolute certainty. There should be, he said, no excessive haste in the matter of internal reforms and the German officer corps should not be too much democratized. "The German people should bestir themselves to oppose the activities of agitators abroad. The English cable monopoly would have to be broken and large funds expended for the erection of wireless stations. Throughout the interview he spoke with animation and briskness. It was not easy to keep him to the discussion of any one topic owing to his habit of constant interruption and his eagerness to raise other questions.

Years Later

Two years and a half passed before Mr. Erzberger saw the Kaiser for a second time—years of great suffering and heavy losses, with that final victory upon which the former Kaiser at the last interview had counted with such great confidence apparently far off than ever. A parliamentary crisis provoked by the discussion centering round the famous Reichstag peace resolution had arisen in Germany, and the ruler had expressed a wish to meet face to face some of the party leaders. After the formal presentation and the general conversation the monarch withdrew with a few of the parliamentary leaders, among them the present president, Mr. Erzberger, to a private room where a heart-to-heart conversation took place. To the surprise of the company, records Mr. Erzberger, the former Kaiser said the idea of the Reichstag "peace of equality" was good. "It means," he added, "that we take money, raw materials, cotton, and oil from the enemy and put them into the pockets of Germany." The leaders of the "majority" parliamentary parties, who pretended at least to have an entirely different definition for their formula, saw to their mortification that the monarch was not only unimpressed but was apparently jeering at them.

He continued to talk in the same strain. England and America, he said, had made an alliance in order to settle definitely with Japan after the war and he knew for certain that an alliance of self defense had been made between Russia and Japan. He further declared that the present world war would not end with the overthrow of England. At the end of

the war, however, steps would have to be taken to come to an understanding with France so that under his (the Kaiser's) leadership the rest of Europe could begin the real war against England, "the second Punic war," as he phrased it.

First Spade-Work

Mr. Erzberger records a fact which seems quite comprehensible, namely, that the irritation of the parliamentary leaders increased as the monarch's remarks proceeded. The whole interview between him and the parliamentary leaders was in the highest degree unfortunate and constituted the first piece of spade-work in that task of undermining which was to lead to the collapse of the old régime. Gray-headed deputies, who had been resolutely opposed to the introduction of the parliamentary system into Germany, confessed frankly that night that the system of government then prevailing was bound to lead Germany to disaster. "The interview I have just described," adds Erzberger, "was the first and the last one the Emperor William ever had with the representatives of the people." The third and last interview which Mr. Erzberger had with him took place, again at the Belle Vue Palace on October 21, 1918, at a time when all hope of victory had vanished and even the Junkers foresaw the approaching downfall of the old régime. The Kaiser received the new parliamentary secretaries, but his old fire seemed to have vanished and he even refrained from referring to the gravity of the military and political situation which had arisen. "The audience," says Mr. Erzberger, "barely lasted half an hour. It was the last time the Emperor came in contact with German secretaries of state." An "easily excitable temperament" is Mr. Erzberger's somewhat colorless description of the impression of the Emperor's character which the interviews described made upon him.

JOY OVER LIQUOR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Rev. Ben Spence, Ontario Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, is overjoyed at the result of the vote on the liquor question in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He sees in the result of the referendum taken last week "an indication, clear and unmistakable that the people of Canada want the federal authorities to act." He says that the referendum was "the first broadside in a nationwide battle." Then he adds: "The people of Canada, unless I mistake their temper, are not going to stop or let the Dominion Government stop so long as the liquor traffic legally exists anywhere under the Canadian flag."

HOTELS

WESTERN

The CLIFT HOTEL

"Where Service Predominates"
Convenient to all points
American and European
Frederick C. Clift, Pres't
and Managing Director
Geary at Taylor Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

Seattle, Washington
New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating Monitor readers.

All rooms equipped with private bath.
European Plan.
\$2.50 up.

Operated by J. C. Marmaduke
Rainier Grand Hotel
Seattle
WASHINGTON

You are invited to visit our collection of pictures on the Mezzanine floor. Many famous masterpieces are included in this display.
Rates—Detached Bath \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Private Bath \$2.00 to \$3.00.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$4.00 to \$5.00.
RAINIER GRAND CO.
JAS. J. KELLEY, Manager

Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.
Breakfast 50c, 60c, 75c. Lunch 75c.
Dinner \$1.50 (Sundays \$1.00).
Rates Moderate.
Particulars at any office of THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.

Hotel Leighton
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
A. R. JACQUITH, Manager

Hotel Sacramento
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

One of the Leading Hotels of this city and of the very best class. The only fireproof Hotel in Sacramento.
ALBERT BETTENS, Manager

HOTELS AND RESORTS

CAFES

THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Wm. E. Smith
Verne Philbrook
Where only the choicest foods are served, at prices that make a joke of the high cost of eating.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Or. Boylston and Washington Sts.
Entrance, 4 Boylston St., Boston
Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Dunster St., Cambridge.
—Near Harvard Yard

Goode Restaurant
A STEAK OR CHOPS COOKED TO YOUR TASTE BY GOODE COOKS
AGOOD PLACE TO EAT

EUROPEAN
BUXTON
ST. ANN'S HOTEL

Situated in centre of the Peak District near Haddon Hall and Chatsworth.
One of the most famous Hotels in ENGLAND.
150 years old.
Patronized by Royalty.

SLOANE SQUARE HOTEL
and ROYAL COURT LONDON S. W. 1.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. A. Wild, late SAVOY HOTEL, CAIRO. Rooms with hot and cold water. Also Private Bathrooms. High Class Restaurant. Inclusive terms. Telegrams: Oracourt, Sloan, London.

SWITZERLAND
Territet-Montreux
Hotel-Pension Vernet
"Les Tournelles"

1st class Pension. Charming situation next to the English Club. Modern comforts. Excellent cuisine. Pension from 12 Frs.
T. G. SPALLINGER, Descombes.

Bolton House
19, and 50, Bolton Street, Mayfair
Central position, off Piccadilly

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL
Quiet and comfortably furnished rooms. Good cuisine and valetage. Telephone 4774, Mayfair.

BERMUDA
An Ideal Winter Resort
PRINCESS HOTEL
BERMUDA
HOWE & ZWISLOCK, Managers.
Directly on the Harbor. Accommodates 400.
OPEN PERIOD: 6 TO MAY 1.
Reached by Steamers of Bermuda Line.
Whitehall St., N. Y.

EASTERN
DEWEY HOTEL
14th and L Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Convenient to All Public Buildings
HOTEL WITH HOME COMFORTS
Frank P. Fenwick, Owner and Manager
Business Men's Lunch 50c

Burlington Hotel
American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
350 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Hamilton
14th and K Sts., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
A Select Family and Tourist Hotel

Ideal Location. Modern appointments and Home-like. Good table. American plan. Rates reasonable. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Booklet.

IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor

Hotel Belvedere
Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine and Service. French.
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
2115 St. Ave.
NEW YORK
Helen H. Newton
Manager
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York
Grand Tower—Street Floor.
LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.
1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH
Room and bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00 and up; two persons, \$3.00 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Rooms with toilet and running water, \$2.00.

Going Away?
SHATTUCK INN
Jaffrey, N.H.
Monadnock Mountain
ALTITUDE 1200-3100 FEET
OPEN ALL YEAR
Highest point in New Hampshire, near Boston. Well defined trails through Pine and Balsam Forests. Dry air. Modern inn, warm and comfortable. Saddle horses and auto livery. Game for the camera. Tennis, golf, boating, music, games, dancing. Circulating library. Dairy and garden supplies from own farm.

PLAN NOW FOR
THANKSGIVING AND THE
HOLIDAY SEASON
ELWYN S. MAYO, Prop.
(Formerly of Batchelder & Snyder Co.)
Three-hour Ride from Boston

Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.
joining the famous
Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted
for receptions, weddings,
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
A Distinctive Boston House

The booklet of this exceptionally homelike, attractive house has a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write to me of any way in which I may serve you.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

Exclusively for Women!
HOTEL PRISCILLA
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Rates \$2.00 and up per day
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

THE
Bancroft
Worcester, Mass.

A rendezvous of discriminating travelers.

SOUTHERN
NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles
An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

CENTRAL
HOTEL KUPPER
11 and McGee Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
Recently installed, making the Hotel entirely fireproof.

European Plan \$1.50 to \$4.00 per Day
Excellent Cafe in Connection
Particularly Desirable for Ladies—Being on Petticoat Lane—the Center of the Shopping District

Hotel Advertising Charge
No an agency line
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20.

MAJESTIC Hotel and Restaurants
Fronting Central Park at W. 57th Street
Second Fl. ~ the Motor Entrance.

NEW YORK
Delightful Vista yet surprisingly convenient to the heart of the Great Metropolis.

Accommodations and service all in consonance with the high character indicated by the name and setting and completely satisfying the expectations of its clientele.

Copeland Townsend

Pershing Square
NEW YORK
A World Center of Great Hotels

Under the Direction of
JOHN M.E. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

The Biltmore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

The Belmont
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel
James Woods
Vice-Pres.
A short block from the Station

The Ansonia
Edw. M. Tierney
Vice-Pres.
Broadway at 73rd St.
In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

Hotel Martha Washington
(Just Off Fifth Avenue)

The Famous Hotel for Women
29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte, luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Hotel Bristol
129-135 West 48th Street
129-134 West 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Endicott
81st Street and Columbus Ave., New York City

Several exceptional 2 and 3 room apartments open for yearly lease.
Rental Moderate

EGYPTIANS FAVOR DRAFT AGREEMENT

Apparently Three-Quarters of Those Who Can Express Their Opinion Support Proposed Pact With Great Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The conspiracy trial which, involving as it does the trial of 299 Egyptians on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Sultan and the government, was practically monopolizing public attention, has ceded its place of importance to the matter of the draft agreement between Great Britain and Egypt, which the special delegates of the Egyptian delegation to Europe are submitting to the country for its opinion. That the newspapers should be giving so much attention to its study is much to be commended as the country, as a whole, is still largely illiterate. While a certain number of narrow and somewhat nonsensical opinions have been expressed, a welcome feature has been the appearance of some keen-sighted writers, most of whom have been in favor of the acceptance of the draft agreement as a basis for a treaty between Great Britain and Egypt. Among these have been many well-known men, such as the former ministers, Hussein Rushda Pasha, Abdel Khalek Saraut Pasha and Ibrahim Fathi Pasha.

Nationalist Opponents

The opponents of the projected agreement consist of the remnants of the old Nationalist Party (which in spite of its great decline in influence manages to support a newspaper in Cairo and in Alexandria, and still poses as the authority on national matters), the small army of educated and semi-educated malcontents, who either for personal reasons or for purposes of intrigue consider that an attitude of opposition will serve in attaining their ends, and the princes. These latter, headed by that extremely active though conservative descendant of Turkish Pashas, Prince Omar Tousseun, have thought it well to issue a manifesto urging the nation to reject the agreement and to trust the princes and officers of like opinions to guide it in a policy aiming at complete independence without any restrictions whatsoever.

While their influence is doubtless still considerable (and Omar Pasha Tousseun's endeavors to increase his personal influence in the country merit careful attention), their action has been almost unanimously condemned by all but the Nationalist press and the organ of Mohamed Pasha Said, the former Premier, who, it is said, is for personal reasons antagonistic to Said Pasha Zaghoul, the President of the Egyptian Delegation. In rebuttal of the manifesto the more reasonable newspapers have reminded the princes that it is more easy to pull down than to construct, and pertinently ask by which they hope to gain greater independence.

Support Grows Daily

Meanwhile the strength of the supporters of the draft agreement appears to be growing daily. Thus, the members of the Legislative Assembly with but five dissentients accept it with certain reservations which will be stated in due course. Several provincial towns, committees of engineers, lawyers, government officials, schoolmasters, students, etc., have expressed approval. At the moment it would appear that at least three-quarters of those who can express their opinions are in its favor. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that a properly regularized Legislative Assembly will shortly take up the consideration of the final draft of the agreement, and thereafter, if it shows moderation the Treaty embodying it will be officially submitted to the British and Egyptian governments.

It is interesting to note that the foreign element in Egypt, always apt to be timid and excitable, has by no means welcomed the turn of events foreshadowed, and, in consequence, the depression, already obtaining on the bourses, has accentuated into a serious slump, especially in respect to the shares of hitherto successful land companies. One of the arguments put forward is that, judging from the capacity of the present Egyptian official, the efficiency of administration, especially in the irrigation service, will be so affected that those endeavoring to reclaim land, under already difficult circumstances will be seriously hampered.

Uncertainty in Cotton

It is true the slump occurs at a period of commercial depression and great uncertainty in the cotton market, and, therefore, it may not be fair to attribute it wholly or even largely to the political outlook. At the same time, it does seem to indicate that the authorities in England and in Egypt must devise a policy through which the transference of control must not (not may be) gradual. If this is not clearly formulated it is quite probable that those powers which signed the Treaty of Versailles in which is comprised the recognition of Great Britain's protectorate over Egypt, and which have considerable interests in Egypt, may refuse to recognize a new treaty which may in their opinion, affect adversely those interests. With the exercise of patience, good will, and common sense on each side, such an eventuality may be readily avoided.

Egypt has, therefore, special need at the present time of some clear long-sighted thinkers. By excluding political meddlers and the baneful effects of "influence," so strong in the country up till now, Egypt will surely come forward to take an intelligent part in its development and the building of a prosperity and dignity undreamed of even in its palmiest days.

DUBLIN IS ASSISTING NORTHERN REFUGEES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Citizens summoned to a meeting at the Dublin Mansion House recently by the Lord Mayor responded loyally to the appeal in aid of the fund started on behalf of the families rendered destitute during the recent riots in Belfast, Lisburn and other northern towns.

The Lord Mayor, presiding at the meeting, referred to the trouble in the north as one that was periodically reopened by men in high stations with the object of having Ireland divided into sects, persuasions or party sections. He deplored the bigotry prevailing in the north, and which was absent from the rest of Ireland, and said he would prefer to see Ireland welded out than that it should follow Londonderry and Belfast in this respect.

The object of the meeting, he said, was based upon the broad grounds of humanity and compassion. There were thousands homeless, hungry and unemployed, and more than 1000 of these were former soldiers. Upwards of 1000 refugees from the north were at present in Dublin, and if the people of Dublin now rose to the occasion by helping their persecuted compatriots, that act would sound the knell of religious bigotry, and out of evil would come good.

"What Ireland required was a period of repose, an interval when people might learn to forget their feuds, to be allowed without interference to venerate their God, according to their different beliefs, to learn to be reconciled to each other in social and business intercourse, and to act with cordial and generous cooperation with each other for the good of their common country." This, in the Lord Mayor's opinion, was the most solemn and the most important duty that could engage the thoughts of men.

Captain McWalter, M.D., high sheriff of Dublin, said that, having served in the war with northerners and southerners, he never thought he would see his fellow service men turned out of their homes, but unfortunately that had happened. He hoped that the meeting would create such a feeling that employers would feel compelled to reinstate the expelled workers, and called attention to the fact that a Unionist was as safe in Dublin as a Nationalist.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett proposed that a committee be appointed for the distribution of the fund. This was accordingly done.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR ABITIBI REGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—A recent tour of inspection in the Abitibi region by the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, has focussed attention upon perhaps the most progressive of the newer agricultural settlements in the Province of Quebec. To the Minister it was somewhat of a revelation, as he admitted, to note the improvement in many of the conditions of the region since his former visit. The present season has witnessed quite a transformation in the methods of life of many of the settlers, especially as regards the cultivation of the soil. In the first few years of settlement the work of the settlers was largely confined to clearing the land and to the sale of the pulpwood which was rendered possible by clearing operations. More devotion to agriculture has followed this year and the earth has certainly yielded her increase to intelligent tillage. Of this the visitors had ample proof in the splendid exhibits of agricultural products of all kinds shown at the exposition held at Amos during their visit. It is confidently expected that the 100,000 acres of land under cultivation this year will be at least doubled next year. It is interesting to note that the advance of clearing operations is considerably ameliorating the climate of Abitibi.

The removal of the slight forest growth, that shades the homes-covered land in the vicinity of low-lying lakes, permits the beneficial influence in spring of the sun and wind in relieving the soil of the accumulated frost and cold of the winter, and the result is a very noticeable modification of climatic conditions, as the well-ripened crops of the present year throughout the district fully testify. Roadmaking and bridge building is progressing very rapidly in Abitibi, but not more so than the advance of colonization demands. The district is fast assuming the status of a well-regulated and up-to-date community, with its churches, schools and banking facilities, and is now looking forward to the early establishment of regular law courts.

BETTER EDUCATION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—A move to establish a workingman's educational society has been inaugurated by the Trades and Labor Council here. With the cooperation of Western University, the Technical school and the Labor Forum it is hoped to give the laboring men of the city the best educational facilities. A committee has been formed to investigate plans, and the scheme has already received the indorsement of the faculty of the university. The society will obtain the best instructors possible for general subjects and classes will be held at centers convenient for the laboring classes. It is understood that plans which have worked out favorably in England are to be followed here.

NEW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Jesse R. Brown, first assistant to Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, supervising prohibition enforcement agent for the central district, has succeeded to the position of Major Dalrymple in charge of the office here.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL MEETS IN NORWAY

Of 22 Countries Affiliated in Rome in 1914, Only Two Failed to Send Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—After an interval of six years, in which no meeting of the Women's International Council or Executive has been held, the full quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women took place recently in the Norwegian Storting, which was especially loaned for the occasion by the government. The meeting was certainly the most representative that has yet been held.

Of the 22 countries which became affiliated to the Council at the time of the meeting in Rome in 1914, only two, namely Italy and Germany, failed to send representatives to Christiania this year, while such distant countries as the United States of America and South Africa sent full delegations, representatives also being present from the Argentine and Canada.

Notwithstanding the war a number of new councils have been formed and were duly admitted to the International, namely Uruguay, Russia, Iceland, Ukraine and Mexico. For the first time a colored woman was included among the delegates. China also had its representative in Mrs. A. Tong Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister in London.

Loan of Parliament Building

Dr. Bonnevie, official representative of the Government of Norway, in welcoming the delegates to the congress, said that the loan of its official parliament building, the Storting, for the use of the congress was an indication that the Norwegian Government believed the meeting had more significance than merely the resolutions that might be passed.

The first days of the council were taken up by the meetings of the executive and of the different standing committees. The suffrage committee was in a position to report remarkable progress, 23 countries having granted political freedom to women since the beginning of the war. It was estimated that there were 100,000,000 women voters in the world today. Germany was given the palm in election results, for in that country there were in the last National Parliament 39 members, 155 in the parliaments of the states and 400 women on municipal and local boards.

Women's Legal Position

The committee on the legal position of women had some remarkable gains to report. The Swedish marriage law, which will, no doubt, become the model for legislative reform in other countries, lays down the maxim of the equal rights and responsibilities of husband and wife in relation to each other and their children. Both are made liable for the support of the family.

A new and wisely revolutionary idea has been introduced into the interpretation of what is support, for it is definitely laid down that the work of the wife and mother in the home is to be considered as contributing to the support of the family. Sweden has thus discarded the false doctrine that a man alone is the supporter of the family.

As a direct result of a deputation received by the League of Nations Commission, in which proposals regarding women's position in the League and the equal moral standard and woman suffrage had been put forward, there had been intense discussion of the provisions which insure that all positions in connection with the League of Nations are open to women equally with men. It was also directly due to the work of this deputation that women were included among the voters in all areas in which a plebiscite was taken under the Treaty of Peace.

International Thinking

It would have been impossible for an international organization of women to come together at this time without reference to the children of the world, undergoing deprivation and the women of all countries were urged to do all in their power to save the children in the famine-stricken districts of Europe. It is difficult now to remember that little more than a year ago such a resolution, which should surely be taken for granted by all political organizations, was in many countries so politically controversial as to be almost impossible of discussion. Some progress has thus been made toward saner international thinking.

The retiring president, Lady Aberdeen, in passing on her responsibilities to the new president, Mrs. Chapponiere Chain of Switzerland, gave into her charge the International Council of Women badge of Susan B. Anthony. It was Miss Anthony who had first had the idea of calling together a conference of women from all countries, not only suffrage women, and who with a group of other American women had then become one of the founders of the International Council of Women.

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED hotel waitress obtain employment for the winter in California; the wages are \$40.00 per month with room and board; a rebate of \$20.00 on the outward rail fare will be made by the hotel in which you have been employed; of the season, one full day of each week; contracts now being made; write at once to the Secretary, Hotel Association, Box 9, Pasadena, Calif.

SALESLADY wanted for dry goods. HUNTER, 2300 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Rooms and board in private family for young man and mother, outside of Chicago preferred. MRS. T. C. WELSH, 542 N. Halsted Ave., Chicago.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Thor electric washer and iron, used but two months. \$15.00; may be purchased separately. F. G. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Classified Advertisements

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

FURNISHED parlor with piano, and sleeping room to let. Bath, housekeeping if desired, hot water, steam heat and tel. Phone or call between 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Back Bay 4832-B. 185 St. Botolph St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE

SALEM, MASS.

Splendid Home at 360 Essex Street; fine residential section in center of city; exceptionally well built; 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, oak floors, fireplace; modern in every respect; good sized lot; high elevation; ready for immediate occupancy; inspection invited; could not be duplicated for \$30,000.00; owner's orders to sell for only \$11,000.00. Terms if desired. Further details from

DAVID FRYE

35 Congress Street

F. H. 8750-8751

SALEM OFFICE

126 Washington Street

Tel. 456

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE NURSERY HOTEL

Ideal holiday home for Children with their governesses or nurses. For particulars apply to the Proprietress

BOURNEMOUTH

ASH & CO., Valerston Road, Bournemouth. Electrical Contractors for Lighting, Heating and Power. Advice and Estimates free. Tel. 167. Telephone No. 546. Est. 1899

Caylor & Colpa

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors, 124, Poole Road, Westbourne, Bournemouth, near County Gates.

Board and Residence

(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)

BOURNEMOUTH—"Clarendon Mansions," Private Hotel, near West Station. Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.

BOURNEMOUTH—"Berkeley," high class Pension, in own grounds, on the West Cliff. Near sea. Tram, Winter Gardens, etc. Terms moderate. MRS. BRIDGMAN KING.

BRAUNTON

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, or rooms, furnished, sea and south; available end of Sept. Ashmead, Saunton Sands, Branton, N. Devon.

BRIGHTON

Good Printing and High Class Stationery. PARNCOMBE'S LIBRARY, 282 Eastern Rd., Brighton. Tel. 420 K. T.

HIGHCLERE

Private Hotel 28 and 29, Brunswick Place, Hove. Tel. 2983 Hove. The MISSISS CRABBE.

BRISTOL

LADIES' and Children's Millinery—Costumes from 2½ gns., dressmaking in all its branches. PTAUNCE, 23 Queens Rd., Bristol.

BROMLEY, KENT

A LEADING Jeweller for gifts in gold and silver. 133 High St., Bromley.

ALEX. TOSLAND

FURNISHING SPECIALIST, BROMLEY, KENT

BOYS' CLOTHING of high grade manufacture throughout, and complete school outfits at Alfred Parsons, 38 & 39 High St., Bromley, Kent.

DERBY

Try our Stainless Cutlery

A Boon to the Housewife

T. R. WATKINS

Goldsmith & Jeweller

26, Green Lane, DERBY.

Tennis Balls, Tennis Rackets

J. & G. HAYWOOD

Sports Outfitters and General Ironmongers

MARKET PLACE, DERBY

JOHN ROSE & CO.

Milliners, Drapers, Boot & Shoe Dealers

88 Burton Road, Derby. Established 1878

DURHAM

Stationer and fancy goods. Post Office, 52 Coatsworth Rd. Gateshead, Co. Durham.

AUDAS

Hanson & Co., 24 Brinkburn Ave., 226-228 Eastbourne Ave., Gateshead

MARIE THOMPSON

Spinnell Cornets, 233 RECTORY ROAD, G'HEAD-ON-TYNE

BAIN

GROCER AND CONFECTIONER

16 St. Jude's Terrace, South Shields

ECCLES, LANCASHIRE

THE SIGN OF

DEPENDABLE FOOTWEAR

THE HARGAN SHOE

Specialties

GOLFING SHOES

LOTUS AND DELTA

SHOES

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

Manchester Depot 66, Cross Street

Telephone 468 Central

Eccles Depot 3a, Gilda Brook Road

Telephone Eccles 506

ENGLAND

HARROGATE

MASTERS'

3 BEULAH ST., HARROGATE. Estimates Free.

BRANCHES: 4 Crescent Road, Harrogate; 28a James Street, Harrogate

LEICESTER

Antiques, Old Furniture, Etc.

F. TAYLOR, 43, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

LONDON

PRINTING

LETTER PRESS

LITHOGRAPHIC

COPPER PLATE, Etc.

No Order Too Large or Too Small.

101, 102 FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

Partridge & Cooper, Inc.

RENEE LE ROY

Paris Hats in London

J. BRILLIANT

Jeweller & Silversmith

23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.

A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of Best Quality only.

Send your old Jewellery, Old Silver or any ornaments and you will receive cash.

All kinds of property bought.

Victoria

Window Cleaning Co.

B. White

Butchers

12 Symon's St., Cadogan Sq., S. W. 3.

31 Clifton St., South Kensington, S. W. 1.

FRANK BROWN, Ltd.

Genuine Persian Rugs

Every Make and Quality

Repairs Executed on the Premises

GENERAL servant, trustworthy and capable; cooking; 2 in family. MRS. ASTILL, Braintree, near Leicester.

Phone: Park 3700

W. J. EARLEY'S

COAL

Head Office:

"Westbourne House"

135, Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2

W. BIRCH—Florist

GARDEN CONTRACTOR

30, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

Choice Cut Flowers, Table Decorations and all Floral Designs. Phone Park 2540.

ARTHURS STORES

WESTBOURNE GROVE

For Best Quality

FISH AND POULTRY

GROCERY AND PROVISIONS

COOKED MEATS

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES

BALDWIN SMITH

233a Regent St.

"K BOOT" SPECIALIST

Oxford Circus

SMITHERS & SONS

Furnishing

Warehousing

Kingston-on-Thames

Phone Kingston 1894

CYCLE DEPOT

W. SCOTT

819 Upper Richmond Road

East Sheen S. W. 14

Cycle and Motor Cycle Accessories in Stock

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS and Breeches Makers

23 Bucklersbury

Three doors from the Mansion House—Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4

RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention

Phone: Bank 5030

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

ENGLAND	ENGLAND	IRELAND	UNITED STATES	DIST. OF COLUMBIA	KANSAS	MONTANA
LEEDS JACOMELLI Restaurant and Cafe Luncheons and Dinners a Specialty 52, Boar Lane, LEEDS Telephone 2390. HAISTE & SON GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS 63 Vicar Lane Corner of Queen Victoria Street. LEEDS E. BARROWS & SON FOOTWEAR to your measure immediately by the Pedergo System 19 Commercial Street, LEEDS TAPP & TOTHILL Ltd. For Office and Library Furniture 25, WELLINGTON ST., LEEDS. PRINTING AND STATIONERY STEWART & CO. Ltd. Top of Albion St., Leeds. Phone Leeds 2405. CARTER AND FRANKLAND Painters and Decorators Hyde Park, Leeds. Tel. Leeds 25180 LIVERPOOL DINGLEY'S FRUIT & FLOWERS 2 PARKER ST. LIVERPOOL Helena Dailey Tailor-made, 33 Hardman St. Phone: Royal 2167 F. F. HUDSON Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, etc. 15A Ranelagh Street, Liverpool. ROBERTS BROTHERS Plumbers, Decorators, JOINERS AND ESTATE AGENTS Property economically managed. Telephone 5002 Royal. MANCHESTER Margaret de Maine Collins 184 Oxford Road, Manchester High-Class Day and Evening Gowns Individually in Gowns a Specialty Walter Yorke INSURANCE BROKER 61, Bridgewater Road, Walkden, Manchester Telephone 55 Walkden. LAWN & HOWARTH Church & House Furniture Manufacturers. 30 Deansgate Arcade & St. Mary's Paragon, Manchester Telephone 4875 Central. SECRETARIAL TRAINING for GENTLEWOMEN Miss WILKINSON, 35, CROSS ST., Manchester. HUGH MACKAY TAILOR 82, Spring Gardens, Manchester Stylish cut clothes. Reasonable prices. Tel. City 8174 GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE All commercial subjects, specialist in handwriting. (Individual instruction to each pupil); separate room for ladies; prospectus post free. 8, John Dalton St., Deansgate, Manchester, Eng- land. W. H. RATCLIFFE & CO. Window and Church Decorators 80, Manchester Rd. Walkden, Manchester Signs—Decorative Schemes—Consultations SPECIALISTS in WARMING & VENTILATING DRYING all kinds of materials DUST & FUME REMOVING FANS of all sizes & for all purposes SUTCLIFFE VENTILATING & DRYING CO., LTD. CATHEDRAL GATES, MANCHESTER T. N. 2920 City. T. A. Ventilabro. NEWTON ABBOT J. F. ROCKHEY LTD. High Class Drapery and Household Linen Establishment Specialist in Ladies' and Children's Wear 40 & 42 QUEEN STREET, NEWTON ABBOT. NORTHUMBERLAND WM. SLATER & CO. Newcastle-on-Tyne Tel. 200 and 242 Central OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Mrs. Giles Martin Confectioner—44 Beach Avenue, Whitley Bay. Robert Orrock PAINTER AND DECORATOR 7, Cheviot View, Whitley Bay. NAPIER HARDWARE, GLASS AND CHINA MERCHANT 263 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay DOMESTIC help wanted; good home for single women. Mrs. KELLY, 8, Oakhurst Terrace, Banton. Post Wanted GENTLEMAN with commercial and banking experience seeks position as cashier, secretary or other position of trust. Excellent refs. A. B. The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. OXFORD JOHN MATTOCK (H. J. ALLEN) Florist, Fruiterer, and Green-grocer 4, MARKET STREET Hot Breakfasts, Luncheons, Suppers to GOOD order. Home-made cakes. Moderate LUCK prices. 50 Cornmarket (over Boswell's). PAIGNTON E. & A. W. COUCH 16, Palace Avenue, Paignton, S. Devon. Ladies' Outfitters, Gent's Outfitters. Model Costumes, Ready to Wear Sport Robes, Blouses, Coats, Breeches, Sports Coats, Hats, Ties, Collars, Hosiery, etc. BROWN'S DAIRY SANDS RD., PAIGNTON Devonshire Cream and Butter. GILES & SON, PAIGNTON BOOTMAKERS Hand Sewn Repairs a Specialty E. TUCKER Out Flowers—Vegetables—Floral Designs 17, Seaway Terrace, Paignton, Paignton PLYMOUTH When You want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home, that is reliable and artistic Get it at POPHAMS BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH Phone 803. LARONT Milliner & Spirella Confectioner. 69, Old Town Street, Plymouth. Tavy Hand Laundry SEYMOUR AV. LANE, PLYMOUTH High Class Family Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners ROCHDALE HUGH & TAYLOR Purchase All Kinds of Clothing Gent's Business Suits Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc. Boots and Shoes. Best value given. Prices on approval. Est. 1908. YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE SHEFFIELD For Good Style and Best Value Try HAYCOCK & JARMAN, Ltd. The City Tailors 10 PINSTONE ST. SHEFFIELD TAVISTOCK E. POMEROY & CO. 8, West Street TAVISTOCK, DEVON Ladies' and Gent's High-Class Tailors and Outfitters. SOUTHSEA PORTER BROTHERS Tailors Outfitters Hosiery Bespoke Dept. & Ready-to-wear Boys School Outfits a Specialty 25 ELM GROVE, SOUTHSEA COASBY & Co. Ltd. PRINTERS 31, James Rd. DAIRMEN 36, Handbrook St. Phone 6611, Southsea WORCESTER High Class Confectionery Arthur A. Evans & Co. 24, Broad St. TORQUAY PRIDHAM & SONS (Established 1830) Goldsmiths, Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, etc. SPECIALITY: Gems, Watch Bracelets and Wristlets & THE STRAND PRIVATE HOTEL—Splendid position, facing Bay; 2 minutes from Strand; 5 acres of ground; swimming, croquet, tennis, Under personal super- vision. Terms from 4 guineas. MRS. C. GRAY KENWAY, South Hill House, Torquay. IRELAND BELFAST James The Boys' Clothier We Specialize in Boys Wear Suits, Overcoats, etc., etc. Complete School Outfits. DUBLIN WALLACE Victualler, 45, Moore St., Dublin Dainty Refreshments, and Light Lunches and Suppers Orchestra daily. 12.30-10.30 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN EDMOND JOHNSON, Ltd. PEARL NECKLATES Irish Manufactured Silverware 94 Grafton Street, Dublin BEST HOUSE COALS Bright clean and durable. Ryder & Sons, Upper Baginot St. DUBLIN WHITESIDE SOUTH CITY MARKET, DUBLIN. Dealers in Groceries, Fruit and Provisions. Special Terms for Country Orders. Telephone: Dublin 1212. SCHOOL OF DANCING Miss Haines 13 Westmoreland St., Dublin Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machines. Churns, Butter-workers, Cream Separators, Sew- ing Machines and Repairs, Incubators and Poultry, Goods. Latest Patents in Kitchen Appliances. Hughes Bros. & Co. 22/23 Dawson St., Dublin. Phone 1951. H. JOHNSTON (Dublin) Ltd. SPECIALISTS in all that pertains to UMBRELLAS 38 Nassau St. dublin Mrs. Bothwell Smart, exclusive Hats, Blouses, Golf-coats, etc. Tel. 585 77 Grafton St., DUBLIN CHINA AND GLASS J. FRANK ATKINSON, Specialist 56, Dame Street, DUBLIN DOWDALL & Moleworth St. Repairs to Boots and Shoes. Good class work promptly executed. A. Pantom Watkinson CONTRACTOR FOR Plumbing—Painting Building—Repairs 121 St. Stephens Green, W. DUBLIN BOOKBINDING M. CALDWELL AND SON 9 South Frederick Street, DUBLIN CALVERT High Class Groceries and Provisions RANELAGH, DUBLIN Post Wanted HELPFUL, refined companion, Protestant, seeks situation abroad; knowledge of housecraft, garden- ing, motor-driving. Linde, Hillside, Delgany, Ire. SCOTLAND GLASGOW MARION GRAY LTD. 332 Sauchiehall St., GLASGOW Makers of Exclusive Quality BOOTS AND SHOES Agents for Alan McAfee Ltd. MURDOCH MACLEOD 205, BYRES ROAD, GLASGOW, W. Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen TYPEWRITERS All makes of typewriters for office work or home use. Repairs, Typewriting and Dupli- cating. DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores 185 Hope Street, Glasgow J. McKAY (C. WOOD, Successor) Grain and Flour Merchant 235 St. George's Road Telephone Charing 1154 SWITZERLAND GENEVA MOTTIER & BERTRAND 92, Rue du Rhône FANCY STATIONERS Specialty in Post Cards AUX DEUX LIONS Croisier, Biseau, 5 rue de la Confédération 'Light Refreshments' Finest quality chocolate. Confectionery. ROJOUX & SCHAUFELBERGER GENEVA HABERDASHERY PASSEMENTERIE PERFUMERY GLOVES 10 RUE DU COMMERCE A. GUILLERMIN Jeweller and Silversmith 15, RUE CROIX D'OR GENEVA The Hudson Bay Fur Store Fine assortment of choice furs Exclusive Paris Models Telephone 1654 68 rue du Rhône MONTREUX UNION de Banques Suisses General Banking Business ZURICH GRANDS MAGASINS JELMOLI, S. A. General Stores. Ask for illustrated catalogue. FRANCE PARIS WEEKS 136 BOULEVARD HAUSMANN PARIS Smart Dinner and Reception Gowns SPECIALTY Tailor-Made Gowns. ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM Royal Steam Bakery YARDLEY E. HARDING Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals Specialty Biscuit Bread Read a p. c. and we will call BRANCH SHOPS Acorns Green Small Heath Hay Mills Yardley Good Lighting Is an Important Factor in Selling Your Goods for Correct, Economical and Efficient Lighting Consult The LODGE FITTINGS CO., Ltd. 37 Albert Road, Aston. Tel. Northern 674. CONNECTICUT BRIDGEPORT LEWANDOS CLEANERS—DYERS 213 State Street Telephone Harum 748 "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS" WATERBURY LEWANDOS CLEANERS—DYERS 24 East Main Street Telephone Waterbury 339 "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS" DIST. OF COLUMBIA WASHINGTON Woodward & Lothrop WASHINGTON, D. C. The Exclusive Liberty Fabrics and Wares Are now being shown in the largest assortments we have had since before the war. They cannot be obtained elsewhere in this vicinity. Liberty Section, Second Floor. The Store of Quality Fine China and Vases, Art Lamps and Shades, Fine Cut Glass, Rookwood Pottery. Housefurnishings and Electric Appliances Dulin & Martin Co. 1215 F St. and 1212-18 G St. ASH 1217 Connecticut Ave. A Shop of Individuality Exclusive Fashions For Women Smart Millinery, Exquisite Gowns, Evening Wraps, Furs, Coats, Dresses Blouses, Tailors THE AUTO-PRINT SHOP Quick Delivery—First-Class Work—Best of Serv- ice. COLUMBIA PTG. CO., Inc., 815 14th St., Main 4250. Printers Extraordinary to the Elite of Washington. ODD THINGS TO BEAUTIFY THE HOME. A. F. Arnold 1223 G Street N. W. Antiques and Reproductions Furniture Brasses Jewellery Mirrors China THE HANOR \$5.00 HAT SHOP 718 14th Street, near New York Ave. "GAGE" HATS "I Never Disappoint" High Grade Printing But Not High Price BYRON S. ADAMS, 512 11th St., N. W. "AEOLIAN-VOCALION" The phonograph that has made a musical instrument out of the talk- ing machine. Washington Representative O. J. DEMOLL & CO. 12th and G Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C. SIDNEY WEST, Inc. Washington's Style Center for MEN'S WEAR STEIN-BOCH SMART CLOTHES DUNLAP'S CELEBRATED HATS "Say it with Flowers" GUDE BROS. CO. 1214 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Members of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association ADLER THE ENGRAVING SHOP Removed to 728 13th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. LADIES' CAPITAL HAT SHOP 208 11th St., N. W. HAT TRIMMINGS, VELVETS AND MALINES Manufactured by the Designers of HAT AND BONNET FRAMES Phone Main 8222 DIST. OF COLUMBIA WASHINGTON The Holidays Are Coming Lansburgh & Brother are prepared to serve you in every possible way—to advise and guide in the purchase of your many Holiday gifts. We invite your attention to Miss Jane Stuart, who is an expert in this line and whose suggestions are always worthy of consideration. DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK 1406 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. ERLEBACHER'S Ladies' Misses' and Juniors' OUTERGARMENT SPECIALIST 1213 F Street, N. W. LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING DYING Main Office and Plant 713-731 Lamont St. Branches Arcade Bldg., 14th St. and Park Road 3219 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W. Phone Columbia 3010-3011-3012-3013 E. T. Goodman Co. Inc. 65 ARCADE MARKET, 1840 COLUMBIA ROAD 1629 CONNECTICUT AVE. TACOMA PARK, 6804 4th St. N. W. High Quality Meats that you will enjoy and that contain the best of food value. You will find the prices very low, considering the quality. A visit to these markets will con- vince you. Parker-Bridget Co. Nationally Known Store for Men and Boys The Avenue at Ninth, Washington, D. C. RICH'S 1001 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN THE MODE for the correct thing in MEN'S WEAR Eleventh and F Streets WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS Box Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc. A. O. BUTTERLY, 808 14th St., N. W. S. Kann Sons Co. "THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. 8TH ST. Sixty Stores Under One Roof Filled with latest styles in Women's and Children's Apparel, Dress Ac- cessories, and Home Furnishings, all at very low prices. Mayer Bros. & Co. 937 and 939 F St., N. W. THE FASHION SHOP For LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS and MILLINERY Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced KANSAS KANSAS CITY, KANS. The House of Country Main Office and Plant 2013-15 17 N. 7th St. Branch Office 911 N. 6th St. 3 Trucks at Your Service at any Time The Nelson Shoe Co. Quality Shoes and Hosiery. 608 Minnesota Ave. Merriam, Ellis & Benton INSURANCE REAL ESTATE 685 Minnesota Avenue HARRY T. TIBBS PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER BOOKS, STATIONERY 604 MINNESOTA AVENUE Bell and House Phones West 153 "GOLD MEDAL" Flour ALFRED WESTON & CO. DISTRIBUTORS S. H. REYNOLDS INSURANCE 650 MINNESOTA AVE. Phone Fairfax 3929, Drexel 1179 LEAVENWORTH FULLER & FAULKNER HARDWARE COMPANY R. W. Corner Fifth and Cherokee Streets R. H. BELL DRY GOODS CO. 417 Delaware Phone 630 GEO. W. KAUFMANN Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry SAMISH BROS. KETCHESON PRINTING CO. 321 Delaware Phone 147 THOLEN BROS. AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES PUTNEY PHOTOGRAPHER PARSONS LAMBERT & DUFFY THE KUTTENHEIMER STORE TOPEKA The Topeka Electric Company Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs H. S. LEE, President PHONE 708 W. E. BARRY, Sec'y-Treas. 816 KANSAS AVE. KANSAS TOPEKA THE CAPITOL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION 534 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 6% Interest Paid On Time Deposits (Secured by first mortgage.) TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO. Established in 1890. A Reliable Firm. Cleaning, Dyeing Hat Renovating Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy Phone 3653 Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes Extreme Value in Everything You Buy at Our Stores— besides our guarantee of your utmost satisfaction. Auerbach & Guettel Palace CLOTHING CO. TOPEKA, KANSAS Kansas City, Missouri Plymouth, Kansas Mo. Emporia, Kansas Lord's FLOWERS Phone 827 TOPEKA, KANSAS Our Values and Showing of Draperies—Rugs—Furniture Deserves Your Patronage C. A. Karlan FURNITURE CO. MARYLAND BALTIMORE Hahn's RELIABLE SHOES 37 West Lexington ISIDORE LEVY—Fork products. Stall 76 Lexington Market, Baltimore, Md. Hotels and restaurants supplied. Daily in attendance. FIDELITY BARBER SHOP 1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore G. W. WAGNER, Prop. MICHIGAN DETROIT Victor Records Vast stock. First floor salesrooms. Glad to play selections over. Phone orders (Cherry 3600) promptly delivered. 37 sound proof demonstrating rooms. No waiting. GRINNELL BROS. 243-247 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT 24 STORES HEADQUARTERS GROCERIES AND MEATS THEODORE M. GRAY 1208 Woodward at Palmer Ave. Market 3208 MISSOURI KANSAS CITY, MO. Sell-Mar Applied over old shingles. Protects from fire a. well as weather. Established over 40 years. Free estimates on all kinds of roofing. The Nelson Shoe Co. Quality Shoes and Hosiery. 608 Minnesota Ave. Merriam, Ellis & Benton INSURANCE REAL ESTATE 685 Minnesota Avenue HARRY T. TIBBS PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER BOOKS, STATIONERY 604 MINNESOTA AVENUE Bell and House Phones West 153 "GOLD MEDAL" Flour ALFRED WESTON & CO. DISTRIBUTORS S. H. REYNOLDS INSURANCE 650 MINNESOTA AVE. Phone Fairfax 3929, Drexel 1179 LEAVENWORTH FULLER & FAULKNER HARDWARE COMPANY R. W. Corner Fifth and Cherokee Streets R. H. BELL DRY GOODS CO. 417 Delaware Phone 630 GEO. W. KAUFMANN Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry SAMISH BROS. KETCHESON PRINTING CO. 321 Delaware Phone 147 THOLEN BROS. AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES PUTNEY PHOTOGRAPHER PARSONS LAMBERT & DUFFY THE KUTTENHEIMER STORE TOPEKA The Topeka Electric Company Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs H. S. LEE, President PHONE 708 W. E. BARRY, Sec'y-Treas. 816 KANSAS AVE. MONTANA GREAT FALLS THE GERALD CAFE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT WM. GRILLIS, Proprietor 217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont. NEBRASKA OMAHA Woodmen Cafeteria W. W. Higg QUALITY FOOD Short orders a Specialty. NEW JERSEY ATLANTIC CITY EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY MME. SOPHIA St. Charles Block 705 Boardwalk Phone 1011 W. OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA CITY Three Modern Stores Offering with good clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for men and boys. Prices based on the lowest possible margin of profit. Madansky Brothers Oklahoma City TULSA BARTLESVILLE MUSKOGEE HOME OF LAIRD-SCHROEDER SHOES Fashion Plate Boot Shop A Better Shoe Store for Ladies and Children 413 WEST BROADWAY OKLAHOMA CITY ae Rosenthal INC. Madame will find no finer specialty shop in the Southwest! (Oklahoma City) The B. M. ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE BART & MYER 214 216 Main St., Oklahoma City "21 Years of Reliability" Kerr Dry Goods Co. One of Oklahoma's Foremost Department Stores in Point of Size and Service A Great Store, Grow- ing Greater Every Day Scott, Halliburton Co. OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. Over Sixty Different Departments replete at all seasons with the Prevailing Fashions— Moderately priced— RORABAUGH BROWN & CO. Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Jordan Furniture Co. Announcing the merits of the Sonora talking machine, not denouncing other talking machines is our "Sales Talk." Let us give you a demonstration in your home or at our store. 26-28 West Grand Avenue. TULSA The Hail Store CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN PENNSYLVANIA PHILADELPHIA LEWANDOS CLEANERS—DYERS 1633 Chestnut Street Telephone Spruce 4879 "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS" VIRGINIA NORFOLK GEORGE W. THOMAS FINE SHOES Monticello Hotel Norfolk, Va. Restaurant and Confectionery HOWARD'S, Inc., 200 Main Street Classified Advertising Charge 20 cents an agate line in estimating space. Figure six words to the line.						

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

BRITISH RHINE ARMY COMPANY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Theatrical management in London is an expensive amusement favored by the more reckless of the modern millionaires. For years the mounting expenses of production have closed the doors to any but men of large fortune, or very keen business sense, who know how to give the public what it wants through the infallible method of making it want what it sees extensively advertised. This state of things has not been encouraging to young talent, which saw itself barred from its opportunity unless it would subscribe to a policy which clipped its wings.

But it is a long lane that has no turning and those who have taken an optimistic and farseeing view of things theatrical are beginning to find that their faith has been justified and that the end of the lane is at last coming into sight. The camp theaters have given unexpected opportunities for gain experience which is likely to have an important bearing on the theater of the future, and in two instances at least has already produced results of a sufficiently striking nature. Capt. Basil Dean, who during the war directed the Camp Theater at Oswestry, has since become manager of more than one West-End theater, and to his enterprise London owes the interesting productions of John Galsworthy's "The Skin Game" at the St. Martin's Theater and of H. de Vere Stacpoole's "The Blue Lagoon" at the Prince of Wales.

It is not unlikely that in the near future Lieut. Edmund Percy, who has so successfully directed the affairs of the British Rhine Army Dramatic Company at the Deutsches Theater, Cologne, may follow Mr. Basil Dean's example and blossom forth as manager of a London theater. Meanwhile, he has his hands full with the affairs of the theater in Cologne, where his achievements have excited the admiration of all who realize the difficulty of his task.

With the enthusiastic cooperation of that versatile and clever actress, Miss Inez Bensusan, Lieut. Edmund Percy has been running a repertory theater of really good plays, and has trained a large company of actors chosen from the various regiments stationed in and near Cologne. Many of his casts had had no previous experience of acting, but so genuine is the enthusiasm felt by all concerned in the Cologne Theater that zeal has overcome difficulties before which a little knowledge might have quailed. The British Army of the Rhine does more than act in the plays. It turns up in numbers to the performances so that the theater manages to pay its way even at the remarkably cheap prices charged for the seats, prices which vary according to the shifting value of the German mark, but never exceeding the equivalent of two English shillings.

So far from resenting the success of the English theater in their midst, the German population of Cologne supports the enterprise with hearty approbation. Indeed, the influence of the German public makes itself felt in the choice of plays since here, as everywhere in Germany, George Bernard Shaw is a favorite dramatist, with Shakespeare as a good second. "Candida," "The Devil's Disciple," "How He Lied to Her Husband," "Man and Superman," and what the German printer quaintly calls "You Can Never Tell," are the Shavian plays which have to be repeated again and again.

"The Title" represents Arnold Bennett and "General Post" Harold Terry, while Sir Arthur Pinero has kindly given leave for productions of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," in which Miss Inez Bensusan has scored a signal success in the part of Paula. In London, Miss Bensusan made a conspicuous hit in a part of a very different type, that of the Jewish grandmother in Israel Zangwill's fine play "The Melting Pot." This success Miss Bensusan is repeating in Cologne, where the audiences are of a type to appreciate the accuracy of this drawing from the life. The distinction from the grandmother, sitting mumbled in her chair, to the careless, reckless Paula Tanqueray is one that few actresses could attempt.

Not content with her achievements as an actress, Miss Bensusan has also appeared at the Deutsches Theater in the capacity of dramatist, a one-act play from her pen called "The Singer of the Veld," having been produced with good effect. It is hoped that this will be seen in London, together with another play by a new author, which has also found its chance at Cologne and which has been greeted with enthusiasm by the dramatic critics. This is a little play called "The Dream Child," whose author, Capt. Gordon Blight, was also one of the company of players. As he is an officer in the regular army it is unlikely that he will take up acting as a profession, though it is to be hoped that he will continue his career as a dramatist.

Among the names of former members of the company one recognizes here and there that of a professional actor, as for instance, Mr. Alfred Barber, at present playing in "Brown Sugar" at the Duke of York's Theater, London. But the majority of the casts were experienced in stage work when Lieut. Edmund Percy first engaged them to play for him. It is a tribute to his insight and skill in coaching that his company give such good all-round performances of the many wide-differing plays. It is a far cry from Galsworthy's "The Silver Box" to Richard Pryce's adaptation of Arnold Bennett's novel, "Helen With the High Hand." Nor does this

company of enthusiasts for work confine itself to modern plays: Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" and Ben Jonson's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" vie with Shakespearean plays to keep the classics of English drama well to the fore.

As the bill is varied weekly, and sometimes twice a week, the amount of memorizing and rehearsing involved is considerable. In ordinary repertory theaters the rule has usually been for each set of actors to work two weeks and take the third week of every three for overhauling their wardrobes and preparing costumes and for quiet study of future roles. In these companies, too, each play has run a week for certain. To change the bill every three days is to recall memories of the old days when each evening's bill consisted of a farce, a five-act drama and an extravaganza or pantomime, the days when the fine ladies' footmen stood in the pit, and the people in the gallery sucked oranges. There is no doubt that the public show more intelligent appreciation of the actor's art when they are given opportunities to realize its wide scope by seeing one company continuously in differing roles. Long runs are apt to leave the impression that each stage favorite can play only a certain line of parts, and the full wonder of acting becomes in danger of falling into oblivion. A company working as does that of the British Army of the Rhine achieves a result which is important to the whole future status of the stage.

"THE SERF," AT THE ABBEY, DUBLIN
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
"The Serf," by Stephen Morgan, produced at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. The cast: Charles Drennan.....Michael J. Dolan; Margaret Brennan.....Maureen Delany; John Sheridan.....Erie Gorman; Father Harold.....F. J. McCormick; Mrs. Anne Vaughan.....May Craig; Father Owens.....Joseph A. Hand; Michael Holland.....Peter Nolan; Susan Barry.....Barry Fitzgerald; Mrs. Darby.....Agnes O'Higgins.

DUBLIN, Ireland—This play, of which much was said in praise before production, did not quite fulfill expectation. Constructively and dramatically it is marred by glaring errors; and it was obviously written with a purpose, namely, to show up some of the evils of school management as it now exists under the National Board in Ireland. In this it certainly succeeds. It is plain that the author is indeed one of the much-agrieved Irish teachers, or is in full sympathy with them. In spite of technical faults, human interest is there, and the play won the enthusiastic applause of a full house. Repeated calls for the author failed to bring him forth, hence the suspicion arises that he was probably among the players, and that Stephen Morgan is a nom de plume. Having heard his sentiments one does not wonder that it still a schoolmaster, he wishes to preserve his anonymity.

"The serf," Charles Drennan, is the master of the school at Colglash, a typical Irish village. He is clever and has earned the best reports of the inspectors of his board. He has a shrewd wife who urges caution, and a young family who tacitly demand it, though they do not appear on the stage. Mr. F. J. McCormick's excellent personation represents Father Harold as hard, tyrannical, entirely lacking in sympathy, and so jealous of his popular young curate, Father Owens, that he has him transferred to a distant parish in the diocese. The curate and the schoolmaster are fast friends, and the latter dares to take a prominent part in the presentation of a valditory testimonial to the former. For this he incurs the implacable displeasure of Father Harold, who summarily dismisses Drennan at the end of six months of "serfdom."

The disapproval of the parishioners, and the intervention of Mrs. Drennan, who visits Father Harold unknown to her husband, fail to extract mercy or mitigation from him. In that final scene the "serf" is sent into exile unhelped for all that, gets Father Harold to listen to some telling truths in spite of himself. Voicing the cry of the individual for untrammelled self-development, he enlisted the entire sympathy of his audience at the Abbey. The play is ended happily, though arbitrarily, by the advent of the curate with the offer of another post for Drennan.

Each member of the cast acted well. The lesson may be merited by some school managers, but it is to be hoped that the character of Father Harold was exaggerated. As a whole the play lacks humor except for an unappreciable gleam or two, a fault due no doubt to Mr. Morgan's complete absorption in the seriousness of his propaganda. "The Serf" should make valuable addition to the Abbey Theater's repertoire.

THEATRICAL NOTES
Miss Laurette Taylor has been mentioned for the title role of Drinkwater's "Mary, Queen of Scots," which is to be produced in New York City this season by William Harris, Jr.

Mischel Elman, violinist, has composed the music for an operetta version of Augustus Thomas' dramatization of Richard Harding Davis' story, "Soldiers of Fortune."

Announcement is made of the organization of the Community Players of Montreal, Quebec, under a committee including Sir Andrew Macphail, Prof. F. E. Lloyd, and Mr. B. K. Sandwell, all of McGill University. A company of amateur actors is to give a series of plays by Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, St. John Ervine, and Granville Barker, among other mod-

ern British dramatists. It is also hoped to give a hearing to Canadian playwrights. The organization aims to develop local talent in the various arts of the theater. The use of Redpath Hall has been granted by McGill University. To meet the initial expenses a group of citizens have subscribed a generous fund. Five productions are to be made this season, each offering to be made on a Tuesday evening, to be followed by four more performances the same week. In time it is hoped that a French side to the Community Players activities will be developed.

A dramatization of Zona Gale's novel, "Miss Lulu Bett," is being prepared under the management of Mordock Pemberton for New York production.

Miss Peggy Wood and Miss Helen MacKellar, leading women respectively in "Buddies" and "The Storm," exchanged roles for a recent matinee in Chicago.

"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP" AS A FILM PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When an actress essays one of the roles made famous by the repertory-trained performers of another day, she receives a certain consideration from both critics and public. Her performance is looked on as something in the nature of an experiment. If her impersonation of Rosalind, or Juliet, or perhaps Camille, seems unpolished, immature, she is first commended for attempting the rôle, and then it is intimated that probably her art will mellow, and her interpretation be strengthened.

The case of a motion picture actress who aspires to represent well known characters is quite different. All of her study, all of her preparation for a rôle, must be made before the production is actually begun, for the film, once assembled, stands, and she has no opportunity to bring the vision and understanding gained in years of experience to an oft-acted part. It is largely due to this condition that Miss Bessie Love has not previously undertaken to act in a motion picture version of Dickens' "The Old Curiosity Shop."

"Almost ever since I started acting people have urged me to do 'The Old Curiosity Shop' in pictures," Miss Love told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Several times I have been on the verge of starting it, but postponed it so as to study the period a little more, and work over my characterization. I was a little timid about starting in because I kept hearing of books on Dickens and old costume plates that I ought to study. But finally I secured a director who has long been a student of Dickens, so I didn't want to delay any longer. I didn't explain that such directors are rare. Of course, I am going to play both Little Nell and the Marchioness. That is what makes the production so interesting. The grotesque characters who surround Little Nell are so varied that it will be a real test of acting ability to make her influence over them seem perfectly natural. It is one of those parts that is so good that down in my heart I know I must be careful not to make it wishy-washy. I don't like regular 'heroine' parts at all. I'd much rather have a character part, with funny old clothes and not nearly so much importance in the story, because such parts offer an opportunity to do really individual work. 'Dozens' of the scenarios submitted to me were declined simply because the heroines all seem as though they were cut from the same pattern."

"The Marchioness is almost a slapstick comedy part. What is most important, though, is that it isn't just a comedy part. It has depth. She is so timid, and yet so strong and frank and loyal. Her scenes with Dick Swiveller seem to me to offer remarkable film opportunities. 'I hope that Dickens students won't think that we took our responsibility lightly. I have talked over the making of 'The Old Curiosity Shop' with everyone I can find, and who seems to know anything about it, and anyone's opinion about how it should be done. I will admit that no one has shaken my idea of the parts of either Little Nell or the Marchioness, but it is encouraging to have had my judgment backed up by that of learned people."

Miss Love speaks of learned people with a sort of wide-eyed deference. Her schooling was cut short by her entry into motion pictures, and her high school diploma was secured only by the most determined study in her waiting hours at the studio. But just as she has an instinct for character in her acting, she seems to have an instinct for good literature in her reading—and higher education seems as strangely unnecessary for her as it would for Little Nell. Hers has been the higher education of hard work and a bizarre environment.

"As I work over the scenes in 'The Old Curiosity Shop' there is one line that is going to repeat itself over and over to me. G. K. Chesterton said it in an article about Dickens. He could not help making people laugh; but he tried to make them cry. If the people laugh at me, I will be happy, for I will know that they are close to tears."

"Far more depends on the success of this picture than one might think. If it goes well, other companies will be more ready to put up money for young actresses to visualize their dreams, and we may get other popular old stories on the screen. Each of us has a part she has always studied, and hoped to play. Wouldn't it be wonderful if they could all have my chance to do them?"

CRAIG OR CALLOT?

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In Gordon Craig's pamphlet entitled "A Living Theater," he reproduced one (or perhaps more than one) of Callot's drawings of the figures in old Italian comedy or Commedia dell'Arte. No doubt this choice of illustration was due to Mr. Craig's appreciation of the decorative quality of Callot's work. Callot's sense of the decorative was as fine as Mr. Craig's own—and it was probably influenced by the fact that Harlequin and his merry crew have supplied a leading motive to the modern decorative art of the theater. Nevertheless, the connection is a curious one, for Mr. Craig's ideals and the methods of the Italian comedy are diametrically opposed.

As all the world knows, Mr. Craig would like to abolish the actor, and to replace him by a superior marionette. But the mechanical arts have not yet been brought near enough to perfection to be able to produce this wonderful toy; so for the present the actor himself must, to the best of his ability, play the marionette's part. That is to say, suppressing his personality, he must surrender his as yet unrivaled physical mechanism to the will of the dramatist, who is also responsible for the play, the scenery and every other detail of the performance.

On the other hand, the actor was a very important and responsible person. For the play in which he had to act was not written in detail; only the briefest sketch of a plot, or scenario, was drawn up. Guided by this the players must make up their own dialogue as they went along. Of course the characters were systematized into a few conventional types, and a new play was simply a new combination of the old characters; but the fact remains that for each new play new dialogue had to be invented, and the actors must therefore have been men and women of ready wit and considerable power of invention, not at all like Mr. Craig's human puppets. Indeed, they often served a long and strenuous apprenticeship before they reached eminence in their art; they lived in and for the theater, becoming so identified with it that they were frequently known, not by their own names, but by those of the characters which it was their life's work to represent.

Now Mr. Gordon Craig's ideals, as such, are indisputably sound, for essentially, his aim is just the simple and obvious one of bringing to the stage that unity which in other arts is recognized as a prime necessity. But results depend on material, and the task of the artist of the theater differs from that of all other artists in that his material consists of a number of elements too heterogeneous to be brought under a common denominator, to weld which into a perfectly satisfying unity is supremely difficult, if not impossible. So, though Mr. Craig has achieved some very interesting productions, and has had a deep and beneficent influence on European and American stagecraft, his ideals have never been realized in their integrity, and perhaps never can be.

What, then, of their opposite? If the actor cannot be turned into a marionette—to emphasize that particular element in Mr. Craig's theory—could he become, so to speak, more human than he is at present, bring more of his faculties into use, improvise his parts instead of merely repeating them? And if such a development of his art were possible, would it be worth while?

To this last question one may confidently give an affirmative answer, provided always that development in one direction need not mean stagnation in another. The more variety there is on the stage the better, and one can imagine the improvised play being extraordinarily lively and amusing. The question of possibility, however, is not so easily settled. A thing done once cannot necessarily be done again. Moreover, though this thing has been done once and done with great success for a great number of years—roughly 200—it has only been done in one country, or at any rate by one people. The Italian comedians acted, and were appreciated, in England and France; but they were not emulated. Some of the typical characters—Pantalone, Pantaloon, Colombine—have become familiar to the world over, and have played their parts not only on the stage but in poetry and painting and music. But the improvised comedy took no root outside its native soil. It may be, therefore, that only the mercurial temperament of the south is suited to this particular art—there is improvised acting in Sicily to this day—and that the mime of colder lands must always depend on the more laborious processes of the memory. Nevertheless, it would be extremely interesting if some enterprising manager could collect a company of intelligent players, pin up a 500-word scenario on the green-room door, and tell them to make what they could of it.

The Pasadena Community Playhouse Association this season is to present "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," by Kate Douglas Wiggin; "She Stoops to Conquer," by Goldsmith; "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," by Barrie; "The Comedy of Errors," by Shakespeare; "An Enemy of the People," by Ibsen; "The Palace of Truth," by Gilbert; "Androcles and the Lion," by Shaw; "The Heir to the Throne," by Paul Armstrong. The winning play in the prize contest conducted by the Pasadena Center of the Drama League of America will also be produced by the Pasadena Community Players, should it prove to be up to their standard. Monthly meetings of the members of the association are to be addressed by Gilmore Brown, director of the Playhouse, or "The Theater, Past and Present"; Fredrick Monsen on "Dramatic Instincts of the Ameri-

can Indian"; Otto Matiesen on "Personal Recollections of Ibsen"; Vesey O'Davaran on "The Irish Players"; Thompson Buchanan on American Dramatists."

DRAMA THEORIES OF MARINETTI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhat earlier than the arrival of Italy at the front, there to take the place that she so distinguished at the side of the Allies, another war—a semi-private one—was launched by the playboy of the boot-shaped peninsula. F. T. Marinetti. This semi-private war concerned the theater, and now that Marinetti has published the plays written in conformity with the theatrical manifesto of 1915, it is possible to compare precept with practice, and the Anglo-Saxon theater with both.

In the 1915 document Marinetti and two hardy companions called for the practical abolition of the stage as moderns know it. Contemporary technique was a bauble—a child's play to be acquired by the least intelligent if they were but patient enough. The modern stage gave too much time to mere words, to unnecessary character analysis minutiae, to merely living actors and actresses. It was static; even the so-called innovators, such as Shaw, Maeterlinck, Strindberg, adhered too much to the outmoded fashions of yesterday. The futurist theater would do away with all this; it would even compete with the moving pictures on their own grounds; it would, by a revolution in technique, overcome the limitation of time and space, being able to represent, simultaneously, different epochs and scenes. It would employ so-called inanimate objects and infuse them with life. It should produce a drama, in fine, that should be alien to conventional logic, to realism and to all customary dramatic techniques.

It cannot be denied that Marinetti has accomplished all these things, at least to his own satisfaction. For the plays are now upon the printed page for him who runs to read. They have actually been given performance in various theaters of Italy, and have attracted a growing list of playwrights to the free drama. When almost a score of plays written according to the futurist formulas may be compressed within the limits of some 144 pages, it may readily be imagined that Marinetti's so-called synthetic drama surely lives up to its name. Should these tabloid plays become popular in England and the United States, one conjectures that an evening's program must contain the entire bookful. And then there may be time to spare, let us imagine, for the reading of a manifesto between the performance of some of the dramas. Unless American and British audiences shall have changed their habits completely by the time these Marinetti pieces reach their stage, a playgoer will be likely to miss three or four plays if he comes 15 minutes late. And when one learns that some of Marinetti's pieces are played only by hands that appear above a curtain stretched across the stage, or by feet that appear from under a slightly raised curtain, he may realize the possible effect this will have upon gloves and shoes, which will, in such dramas, acquire all the importance of gowns in a musical revue.

For this new theater Marinetti has invented several forms: the ancient conceptions of tragedy, comedy, farce and vaudeville have been cast into the sea of the past together with all the other trappings he so scorns. There is, for example, in the "ultra" category, what he calls the "compensation"—the piece that presents scenes far apart as if they were both visible to the spectator simultaneously; these scenes may be distant in space, time or both; by bringing them together upon the scene at the same time he achieves, he feels, a new dynamic effect. Then we have the "drama of objects," in which the chief actors are such hitherto prosaic, not to say inexpressive, members of the household as the buffet and the armchair. One wonders, for example, how the buffet in one of Marinetti's plays is going to "speak" his part (and there are words assigned to that intellectual buffet). In another of these "synthetic" dramas not a word is uttered by man or object; one simply hears sounds, beholds a flash, a d is permitted a minute to gaze upon the stage and make up his own story by putting together the previously heard noises and the present sight. This piece, by the way, reads as if it might be highly effective upon a little theater stage.

As a matter of fact, at the bottom of Marinetti's plays and the criticism of modern technique against which they are a practical revolt, there is a legitimate assault upon theatrical convention. We can often do without the lengthy introductions to plays, without the boring attempts to delve into inner motives at the cost of precious minutes, without the lengthy speeches that have their musical analogues in the interminable Wagnerian arias. Marinetti's criticism, at least an appreciable part of it, reposes upon solid bases. Only, like the extremist that he is, he exaggerates both the defect and the corrective. Much of his so-called novelty, not to speak of his futurism, was foreshadowed long before he appeared upon the scene; not a little of it exists as detail of the regular stage, whereas he would place the entire emphasis upon it. Some of his tiny dramas remind one of the animated cartoon; others verge upon the animated poem; those that seek to telescope time and space have been anticipated, in fact, not only by the moving pictures, but by the newspaper caricature.

The proper development of the synthetic drama would demand an audi-

ence of startlingly quick perceptions—would perhaps help to create that audience. There is, then, not a little in the Marinetti plays to provoke sober thought as to the latter-day stage. Those who had thought that the one-act drama represented a highly concentrated form must now regard the one-act play, compared with the synthetic drama, as a full night's fare at the theater!

MISS LILLIAN BAYLIS

Her Work at the "Old Vic," London
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Red frocks, pink frocks, blue frocks, green frocks,—more green frocks.—Boots—more boots—shoes—caps—head-gear of all sorts. Jewels! Chains and studs and crowns and mace and crossers galore, and helmets. And what are those things in the corner? Fire-irons? No, swords. We are in the "Old Vic" wardrobe.

Thanks to the liberal grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust Fund, the "Old Vic" wardrobe is now a fact in the making. Miss Lillian Baylis, whose talent for business organization might be envied by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, has succeeded in squeezing out of that grant the funds to purchase materials for garments of every description, and these garments are being made on the premises from designs chosen with care from old prints, pictures, and records of every description gathered from museums and collections, that the production at the "Old Vic" may be as nearly historically correct as possible. As the house where the large wardrobe is stored is a short walk from the theater, great is the joy of the East End child, who gets a free show as the performers trip to the wardrobe to try on their costumes, and appear in the street in their brave array to assist at the unrolling of stage carpets too big to be displayed indoors.

For 22 years she has been associated with the "Old Vic," which in the long ago was a hall for variety entertainments. It was she who encouraged the association of the Royal Victoria Hall with Morley College, the pioneer of the Polytechnic system, and from this association sprang the idea of giving to the East End entertainments of good operas and plays at cheap prices.

By the contract which entitles the "Old Vic" to a grant from the London County Council, it is incumbent upon the management to provide seats at prices which are "within the means of artisans and the working classes." As Miss Baylis remarks, in view of the clause should be changed to "Within the means of professional classes." However the means of the working classes may increase, one feels sure that all in the neighborhood of the New Cut and Waterloo Road will retain their respect and affection for the old theater which first brought Shakespeare and Gounod and Verdi into their lives.

Oddly enough, it was the astonishing success of the operatic performances which first spurred Miss Baylis on to the task of making Shakespeare popular in the East End. Miss Baylis herself had acquired her own love of Shakespeare as a child when she played one of the witches in Macbeth at Theater Royal, First Floor Landings, the climax of the scene coming when the young actress jumped out at the servant who was carrying in the dinner, and uttered the words:

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.

In such a startling voice that the maid dropped her tray with a crash. Miss Baylis deduced from this childish memory a firm belief that all children would love Shakespeare if they could only see his plays upon the stage. By her courage, energy and undaunted purpose, she has made this possible for hundreds of children every week.

And now her theater is to have its own wardrobe. The first step was taken when costumes were judiciously bought at the Moody-Manners sale, and again when the frocks and properties were sold of Mrs. Percy Dearmer's productions of "Brer Rabbit" and the "Cockyolly Bird." Some friends have given clothes, Major Lyttleton giving the magnificent costume of silver gray he wore at the Elizabethan ball, which made Miss Baylis long for more from the same source.

Not the least interesting and valuable of the gifts received is the wardrobe which belonged to Miss Ellen Terry and which has been presented by her daughter, Miss Edith Craig. The hanging cupboard above, and six drawers below are invaluable for holding the "Old Vic's" newly-acquired treasures, and only the best are allowed to be stored here out of compliment to the gracious actress who used it for so many years. Here hangs an exquisite white satin gown, all em-

THEATRICAL

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S

Enormously Successful Comedy

"CLARENCE"

Which the New York Tribune called "The Best Light Comedy Ever Written by an American."

Is now on tour after an entire season in New York

Here are the cities it will shortly play:
Eastern Company: Springfield, Mass., November 1, 2 and 3; Worcester, Mass., November 3, 4 and 5; Wilmington, Del., November 8, 9 and 10; Atlantic City, N. J., November 11, 12 and 13; Philadelphia, Pa., Broad St. Theatre, November 15, indefinite.
Western Company: Pittsburgh, Pa., week of November 12, Columbus, Ohio, November 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; Lexington, Ky., November 15 and 16.

Gilbert Miller's London Production of Andre Messager's Romantic Opera

Monsieur Beaucaire

Founded on Booth Tarkington's famous story.

With Marion Green and the original London and New York Cast.

Illinois Theatre, Chicago, Now Playing

brodered with pearls—old work, hard to match nowadays—and here in the drawers is the "regalia" and a tray of daggers, some of which are quaint and valuable. The whole company hover round these new treasures like children round new toys. They get them out to look at and admire and seem to be longing for the moment when the opening of the season will give them the opportunity to wear them. This unspoil enthusiasm is a potent factor in the extraordinary success of the "Old Vic" enterprise.

This autumn season is to see a continuance of the policy which has made the "Old Vic" what it is. Shakespearean plays will alternate with favorite operas, and once a fortnight lectures will be given. "The Winter's Tale" is the opening play. "Faust" and "Il Trovatore" are the operas chosen for the first week. The subject of the first lecture given by Miss Gertrude Bacon will be "The Romance of the Railways."

It is hoped that Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will again be presented with action, as its production in play-form was always one of the outstanding successes of the "Old Vic." It is proposed in December to revive "Everyman," Russell Thorndike's dramatic version of Dickens' "The Christmas Carol," and the nativity play, "The Hope of the World," which proved such a favorite last year.

LONDON THEATER FOR CHILDREN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A new children's theater is giving performances at King George's Hall, a convenient little place in the Tottenham Court Road. The first play chosen for performance has a Chinese setting, being an adaptation by Harold Scott of Hans Christian Andersen's story, "The Nightingale." Every one knows this charming legend of a nightingale which was given as a present to the Emperor of China and was greatly treasured by him till displaced in his affections by a later gift of a mechanical toy, in the form of a bird, set with jewels, which sang when a spring was pressed. There is both humor and pathos in the story, and played by intelligent children it should make a delightful entertainment.

Not the least interesting feature of the managerial plan is the training that is given to the children, who not only are taught dancing, singing and elocution, but are also instructed in the craft of weaving. Hand looms are used for this work, and the frocks worn in the productions will be woven by the children, and made by them. They are also encouraged to weave and make frocks for daily wear. This is a novel and attractive feature of the scheme, the only drawback being that at present, for want of funds and space, the weaving is being done in a basement.

The children come from that curious London district, Soho, where settlers from many lands have their dwelling. In addition to their other achievements, the children have organized their own orchestra, with Mr. Louis Componsky as conductor.

A few years ago Mrs. Percy Dearmer instituted a children's theater in London and gave performances of "Brer Rabbit" and "The Cockyolly Bird." Though the management had a success d'estime, some discontent was expressed that the managers showed a preference for her own plays.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Longacre Theatre, 48 St. W. of B'way, Evs. 8:20, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

William B. Friedlander presents

PITTER PATTER

THE REIGNING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS

With a Star Cast and the Famous Rainbow Chorus. Seats selling 6 weeks ahead.

Good Times

AT THE HIPPODROME

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST ATTRACTIONS AT LOWEST PRICES

Seats Selling 5 Weeks in Advance

HICKERBROOK, B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:30

Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:20

GEO. M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS

ISN'T IT A GRAND OLD NAME?

THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

MARY

Broadhurst Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way

Ev. 8:20, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

MR. LEE SHUBERT Presents WILLIAM

HODGE

IN HIS NEW PLAY THE GUEST OF HONOR

39th St. Theatre, East of B'way, Evs. 8:20, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

Audience in throes of laughter.—Herald.

The Outrageous Mrs. Palmer

With MARY YOUNG and Wonderful Company

Great Play! Great Acting!

PARK Theatre, 10th St. W. of B'way

Ev. 8:20, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

With

BAB HELEN HAYES

A Worthwhile Successor to "Clarence."

BOSTON

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE

Ev. at 8:10, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:10

SAM H. HARRIS Presents

THE HOME FORUM

The Successful Candidate

When they arrived at Birmingham, they found a messenger and a despatch, informing Coningsby, that at mid-day, at Darford, he was at the head of the poll by an overwhelming majority, and that Mr. Rigby had resigned. He was, however, requested to remain at Birmingham, as they did not wish him to enter Darford, except to be chaired, so he was to arrive there in the morning. At Birmingham, therefore, they remained.

There was Oswald's election to talk of as well as Coningsby's. They had hardly had time for this. Now they were both Members of Parliament. Men must have been at school together, to enjoy the real fun of meeting thus, and realizing boyish dreams. Often, years ago, they had talked of these things, and assumed these results; but those were words and dreams, these were positive facts; after some doubts and struggles, in the freshness of their youth, Oswald Millbank and Harry Coningsby were members of the British Parliament; public characters, responsible agents, with a career.

About eleven o'clock the next morning they arrived at the Darford station. Here they were met by an anxious deputation, who received Coningsby as if he were a prophet, and ushered him into a car covered with satin and blue ribbons, and drawn by six beautiful grey horses, caparisoned in his colors, and ridden by postilions, whose very whips were blue and white. Triumphant music sounded; banners waved; the multitude were marshalled; the Freemasons, at the first opportunity, fell into the procession; the Odd Fellows joined it at the nearest corner. Preceded and followed by thousands, with colors flying, trumpets sounding, and endless huzzas, flags and handkerchiefs waving from every window, and every balcony filled with games and maidens bedecked with his colors, Coningsby was borne through enthusiastic Darford like Paulus Emilius returning from Macedonia.

The singularity was, that all were of the same opinion: everybody cheered him, every house was adorned with his colors. His triumphal return was no party question. Magos Wrath and Bully Black walked together like lambs at the head of his procession.

The hustings were opposite the hotel, and here, after a while, Coningsby was carried, and, stepping from his car, took up his post to address, for the first time, a public assembly. Anxious as the people were to hear him, it was long before their enthusiasm could subside into silence. At length that silence was deep and absolute. He spoke; his powerful and rich tones reached every ear. In five minutes' time every eye looked at his neighbor, and without speaking they agreed that there never was anything like this heard in Darford before.

He addressed them for a consider-

able time, for he had a great deal to say; not only to express his gratitude for the unprecedented manner in which he had become their representative, and for the spirit in which they had greeted him, but he had to offer them no niggard exposition of the views and opinions of the member whom they had so confidently chosen, without even a formal declaration of his sentiments.

He did this with so much clearness,

in the saloon, when the Captain sits in state in the one arm-chair we possess, but on fine evenings we enjoy a sauntering walk, without any definite object. This evening was especially delightful with the clear bright moonlight and the absolute calm. The 'Boussemroum' lay quite alone in the canal, motionless on the motionless water; as quiet a home as the most solitary cottage in the midst of its silent fields.

Their very gloves are of the same dim shade. Their umbrellas are twin umbrellas; their light brown tresses, finely streaked with silver, differ not a hair's-breadth in arrangement. Those ladies come from Arcadia, the Arcadia that includes a well-organized parish.

The garden of the sisters is aglow with fragrant flowers—I see the trim parterres plainly; they drive a leath-

turned short to the right, and entered the public square. All here, too, was dark and desolate. We crossed it, and our guide, stopping before one of the doors in its continuous wall, commenced interrogating a person who was passing, in immensely bad patois, as to the possibility of finding a boarding-house. The answer was, in good plain English, "I don't comprehend you;" and making ourselves known to our countryman, and committing our-



The Edward Winslow house, Plymouth, Massachusetts

Bradford, Standish, and Winslow

Many a person has wondered, during his thoughtful moments, whether any of his ancestors came to America in the Mayflower, and in spite of himself has experienced a growing sense of pride in the discovery that he was in some way connected with those men "who produced a greater revolution in the world than Columbus." "That daring navigator," says one historian, "in seeking India, discovered America. In the pursuit of religious freedom, established civil liberty, and meaning only to found a church gave birth to a nation, and in settling a town, commenced an empire!" In like manner, any person whether Mayflower descendant or not, who claims America as his own, his native land, has found occasion to glory in the "consummate prudence of Bradford, the matchless valor of Standish and the incessant enterprise of Winslow."

Not only have the writers of our country given praise to whom praise is due, but those of other lands have recognized in the coming of the Pilgrim fathers an inspired event. Such a writer was Carlyle, who said, "Hail to thee, thou poor little ship, 'Mayflower'!—poor, common-looking ship hired by common charter-party for coined dollars, caked with mere oakum and tar, provisioned with vulgar biscuit and bacon, yet what ship 'Argo' or 'Ulysses' epic ship built by the sea-gods was other than a foolish bombance in comparison! Golden fleeces or the like they sailed for with or without effect. Thou little 'Mayflower' hadst in thee a veritable Promethean spark—the spark of the largest nation of our earth, as we may already name the transatlantic Saxon nation. They went seeking leave to hear a sermon in their own method, these 'Mayflower' Puritans—a most indispensable search; and yet like Saul the Son of Kish, seeking a small thing they found this unexpected great thing. Honor to the brave and true! They verily, we say, carry fire from heaven, and have power they dream not of."—James Raymond Simmons.

Visitors From the Country

Of the customers of the shops to be seen from this window it is the customers of the Family Baker who carry the thoughts of the onlooker farthest afield.

The folk who enter the precincts sacred to the Coiffeur or to the vendor of Robes et Modes are mostly of London, London, by the glass doors of the Family Baker open to persons of passage, fresh from country parsonages and far-away dwelling-houses, whose windows give upon village greens and gardens embowered with roses.

There are still people who prefer a pastry-cook's shop to a twentieth-century restaurant, when luncheon-time . . . finds them in London for the day, and such people as these have a remote, exotic air when seen in the London streets.

London is not the natural element of those two shy . . . ladies, wearing black-lace bonnets, "relieved" with a faint pink rosebud, and attired alike in garments of pale dove-colored hue.

the shafts of an old-fashioned basket wheel carriage; they belong to a book-club, perhaps even to a reading union; they read biographies, well worth reading, as a duty for the space of one hour a day, and then, for recreation, they read a story-book.

The dog of their house is an old Skye-terrier, Angus by name. He lies on the dry gravel of "the sweep" on a sunny morning, and is never disturbed by wheels in the forenoon. His mistresses are most particular that the tradesmen should remember that there is a back door. If marks of carriage-wheels disfigure the neat gravel, it is later in the day, and the gardener is then called upon at once to rake away all traces of the disturbing presence.

Such are the ladies. I am certain of it, who have just entered the shop of the Family Baker. They wish to keep up with the times, and this, though the expense is a little inconvenient, entails the coming to London for a day occasionally, and once a year, perhaps, when the exhibition of the Royal Academy is open, they prolong their stay to the extent of the inside of a week.—From "More Pages from the Day-Book of Bethia Hardacre," by Ella Fuller Maitland.

An Early Day View of Santa Fe

We had already left the snow behind us, and were now traveling over the hard, frozen ground. We were told, at starting, that it was five leagues to the city, and after traveling nearly that distance, we inquired of the guide, "How far now?" "Cosa de media legua," (about a mile and a half). It was then a little over ten miles. In the course of two or three miles more, I inquired again. It was now "quiza legua y media" (perhaps four miles and a half). I inquired again. Poking out his chin and pointing out his lips, as if to indicate the place, he said it was "muy cerquita," (close at hand). "Is it half a league?" I inquired. "Si es lejitos." Now, lejitos and cerquita are the exact antipodes of each other; but I have always observed, that in that country, when you are told that a place is cerquita, it is proper to lay in three days' provision. I have been told that a place was three leagues off, when it was two days' journey. At length, surmounting a small eminence, our guide turned, with an air of immense importance, and ejaculated, "¡Allí está!" There it was, sure enough; and I now saw the perfect propriety of General Pike's description of it, viz.—that it resembled a fleet of flat boats going down the Mississippi. It looks like a whole city of brick-kilns. The mile between us and it was soon passed over, and we descended a small elevation, and entered the city. For about two hundred yards, we kept along a narrow street, with a continuous row of mud buildings on one side of it, and a meadow on the other. This discovery of the meadow, however, was subsequently made; for just then, it was getting too dark to discern objects particularly well. Now and then, at the sound of an American's voice, a door was opened, and a head protruded for an instant, and then again all was dark; for scarcely ever does the glimmer of a candle shine through the small square windows of that part of the villa. Leaving this street, we

selves to his guidance, we were soon safely established in the comfortable house of Don Francisco Ortiz.

On viewing the city, the next morning, I found that there was something more of splendor here than in Taos. There is the public square, surrounded with blocks of mud buildings, with porticos in front, roughly pillared, and mud-covered. The windows have a wooden grating in front, which no doubt renders them exceedingly fine and very comfortable. The panes in the square are of glass; in the other parts of the city, generally of the mica of the mountains. . . . Within forty yards of this square there is another, called the mural, surrounded, likewise, by buildings, which on one side are fallen to ruin. It is used as a wheat-field, and belongs to the soldiers who have their dwellings around it. Except in these two squares, the houses are placed anywhere, in an admirable disorder. The little stream which runs through the town waters their fields.—Albert Pike in "Prose Sketches and Poems."

The Noon Was Shady

The noon was shady, and soft airs swept Ouse's silent tide. When, 'scaped from literary cares, I wandered on his side.

My spaniel, prettiest of his race, And high in pedigree, . . .

Now wanton'd lost in flags and reeds, Now starting into sight, Pursued the swallow o'er the meads With scarce a slower flight.

It was the time when Ouse displayed His lilies newly blown; Their beauties I intent survey'd, And one I wish'd my own.

With cane extended far I sought To steer it close to land; But still the prize, thought nearly caught, Escaped my eager hand.

Beau mark'd my unsuccessful pains With fix'd considerate face, And puzzling set his puppy brains To comprehend the case. But with a cherub clear and strong, Dispersing all his dream, I thence withdrew, and follow'd long The windings of the stream.

My ramble ended, I return'd; Beau, trotting far before, The floating wreath again discern'd, And plunging, left the shore. I saw him with that lily cropp'd Impatient swim to meet My quick approach, and soon he dropp'd The treasure at my feet.

—William Cowper.

Emerson's Library

Emerson's library was the old-fashioned gentleman's library. His mines of thought were the world's classics. This is one reason why he so quickly gained an international currency. His very subjects in Representative Men are of universal interest, and he is limited only by certain inevitable local conditions. Representative Men is thought by many persons to be his best book. It is certainly filled with the strokes of a master. There exists no more profound criticism than Emerson's analysis of Goethe and of Napoleon, by both of whom he was at once fascinated and repelled.—John Jay Chapman.

The Perpetual Promise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDER the sub-heading "Promise perpetual," on page 328 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes: "Understanding spiritual law and knowing that there is no material law, Jesus said: 'These signs shall follow them that believe. . . . they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them. They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.' " And then she adds these words: "It were well had Christendom believed and obeyed this sacred saying. Jesus' promise is perpetual. Had it been given only to his immediate disciples, the Scriptural passage would have read *you*, not *they*."

The whole failure of orthodox Christianity to meet human need and satisfy aspiration is set forth in this passage. Christendom has not believed or obeyed this saying of Jesus. Why? The answer is found in the answer to another question. How did Jesus heal the sick? How did he, again and again, throughout his short mission prove his complete dominion, not only over sickness but over material conditions in their every manifestation? The answer is to be found in Jesus' own words as recorded in the sixth chapter of John, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." Jesus came to do the will of his Father. The manifestation of this will was seen in the healing of the sick, the raising of the dead and the overriding of every material so-called law. In a recognition of the ailment of God, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter; in other words, a denial of self, that self which claims an existence apart from God, Spirit.

Now the immediate effect of this statement of Jesus upon his disciples at the time that it was made was significant. John records that "from that time many of his disciples went back, and walked no more with him." The moment, that is, that the human mind realized, however dimly, that the effect of this great truth must inevitably be its own destruction, it turned away from it. Only a very few who realized that there was indeed the way, at last, to eternal life, persevered. Herein, then, lies the answer to the original question why Christendom has not believed Jesus' declaration as to the protection afforded all who believe on him, nor obeyed his instruction to heal the sick. The human mind was and is still fighting against its own destruction.

At first, of course, this teaching of Jesus was believed and obeyed. Men and women who understood as Paul understood, and counted all material things as nothing if they might gain Christ, healed the sick, overcame death, and enjoyed infinite protection as a matter of course. But by degrees, as the vision of the Christ grew dim, the power to demonstrate the Christ, in other words to heal, grew less and less, until it was lost. Then the human mind, at last, in its own estimate, secure, began to "explain" Jesus and his mission on a basis entirely innocuous to itself. Jesus became God, arbitrarily endowing certain followers with supernatural powers. Sin, sickness, and death were accepted as facts, even as divine means of grace; whilst the kingdom of heaven which Jesus had declared to be at hand was relegated to a dim hereafter. Doctrine and tradition took the place of demonstration as an evidence of knowing God; whilst all the evil passions of the human mind were let loose, on occasion, in the determination to secure acceptance or rejection of an article of faith.

All the time, however, under the unremitting pressure of Truth, the human mind was hunting itself from one position to another. No sooner had a school of thought gained a hearing with the theory that many at least of the miracles of Jesus could be explained on a perfectly rational basis, that is, a perfectly material basis, than there would arise a Matthew Arnold sweeping away the whole "explanation" in one pitiless sentence. Such a theory he declared, in effect, was as if one were to insist that whilst it was obviously impossible for Cinderella's fairy godmother to transform the pumpkin and mice into a coach and four, it was perfectly reasonable to suppose that she could transform them into a one-horse cab. Whilst in reply to those who insisted that the miracles of Jesus were "divine exceptions to a divine law," there came, in process of time, the inevitable answer of a Duke of Argyll that exceptions did not prove law, but only the existence of a law within the law, or, in other words, constituted the revelation of the real law.

All such protests, however, valuable as they undoubtedly were, were purely negative in character. In effect, they said, "This is not the way; nor this; nor this." But they did not point the way. It was not until Mrs. Eddy's great discovery in 1866 that there was, once again, revealed to the world that understanding of God, Principle, which, over eighteen centuries before, had enabled those who had gained it, in some measure, to heal the sick, and enjoy full immunity from so-called evil chances.

Today, this truth is widely demonstrated and testimony to its healing

power may be read week by week and month by month in the Christian Science Sentinel and The Christian Science Journal, and may be heard week by week at the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches and in lectures given in all parts of the civilized world.

On this subject of healing Mrs. Eddy is emphatic. Side by side with the words of Jesus quoted at the beginning of this article may be placed these from page 37 of Science and Health: "Christians claim to be his followers, but do they follow him in the way that he commanded? Hear these imperative commands: 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect!' 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature!' 'Heal the sick!'"

These Vast, Lonely Levels

A trip across the plains of Kansas on the train is not altogether uninteresting. It would not be even to you who have been everywhere and seen everything. Difference might serve as interest. This great, mid-continent monotony is paintable, too.

There are flat-topped hills, uniform in size, all pointing southwestward, toward the greater deserts beyond. Kansas must have been the bed of an ocean. Deposits in the limestone prove it, and the natural configurations, which make you feel that you are performing the feat of riding across the bottom of a dried-up ocean, as nameless and forgotten as those that yawn blackly toward you from the caverns of the moon. Instead of fields of grain, once leagues of water swayed here. And I have seen these grain fields ripple like the tides. Indeed the land undulates like frozen waves.

I like these vast, lonely levels where the eye is unimpeded and where hindrances are not so visible.—Edna Worthley Underwood.

The Grey Streets of London

The sun's on the pavement. The current comes and goes. And the grey streets of London. They blossom like the rose.

Crowned with the spring sun, Vistas fair and free: What joy that waits not? What that may not be?

The blue-bells may beckon. The cuckoo call—and yet—The grey streets of London I never may forget.

—Rosamund Marriott Watson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$2.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Bible paper 3.50
Full leather, still cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather cover (Oxford India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition \$3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition \$3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$2.00 Six Months . . . \$1.50
Three Months . . . \$1.00 One Month . . . 75c
Single copies 5 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building.
NEW YORK: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 420 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
MIDWEST: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 132 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 707 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 150 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
NEW YORK CITY: 21 East 40th St. Chicago: 1458 McCormick Bldg. Kansas City: 711A Commerce Bldg. San Francisco: 255 Geary St. Los Angeles: 1107 Story Bldg. Seattle: 610 Joshua Green Bldg. London: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE EDWARD BAKER MONITOR, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1920

EDITORIALS

Journalism and "The Brass Check"

"Who owns the press, and why? When you read your daily paper, are you reading facts or propaganda? And whose propaganda?" These important questions are attracting some attention in the United States just now because they appear upon the wrapper of a new book by Upton Sinclair, entitled "The Brass Check." The new book is intended to answer the questions, and it is worth a wide reading because the questions mean a great deal to all sorts and conditions of people, especially all who read newspapers and live under a representative government. Nobody need spend much time questioning the aptness of the title. It was suggested by the action of a New York politician, who, seeking to give point to a campaign speech, once showed a brass check as tangible evidence of the sale of personal honor for a money consideration. So, to this author, the brass check stands for just what the newspapers of the United States are doing. And he has undertaken to set forth the story of their shortcomings with a frankness that is all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that it deals minutely with his own experiences.

Mr. Sinclair is quite generally understood in the United States to hold liberal views as to the best methods of dealing with the social and industrial problems with which the people of the country are confronted. As a writer, much of his effort has been given to the exposure of social and industrial practices and conditions which he deems to be wrong, and this new book is given over to the relation of how, and to what extent, the newspapers have declined to assist him in getting his story before the public. With incident after incident, he builds up, against the press, a case which, in effect, charges it with deliberately suppressing the facts, or with distorting and misrepresenting them, wholly in accord with the dictates of personal profit and not at all in the interest of playing fair with the public. To his view, the great newspapers of the country are practically all controlled by the money interest, printing in the main whatever will build up circulation amongst the sort of readers to whom they respectively appeal, and refusing to print anything, no matter how true, if it is likely to raise objection amongst the captains of industry and finance who, in the last analysis, control the great advertising contracts.

There is nothing specially novel in this view. In fact, among the more radical sorts of writers and speakers in the United States such epithets as "a kept press," "the handmaid of Capitalism," and others of similar import, are stock-in-trade. What Mr. Sinclair offers is more than an epithet. It is a considerable repository of concrete instances, each replete with detail. Nobody can read it without gaining some knowledge of considerations that are always present, though not always obvious, in the gathering and publishing of the news. And it is probably well to have these considerations brought to the attention of those who are accustomed to read what newspapers print without much thought about the processes of its selection. One may agree that Mr. Sinclair's personal experiences, in his effort to induce newspapers to print his articles, are not incompatible with conditions that actually exist and are widespread in American journalism. Undoubtedly there are some newspapers which do all the things Mr. Sinclair says they do, as there are many that do some of the things which he charges against them. But it can hardly be a fair statement of the situation to hold that all newspapers are corrupt and untrue all the time.

Newspapers, after all, are like people. They have the failings and tendencies of human kind. But they also deserve commendation in similar measure. To about the same extent that individuals are ready to stand for what they conceive to be the truth, even while it runs counter to their own private profit and interest, there are newspapers that will do the same. To about the same extent that individuals are biased by personal considerations and prejudices in their consideration of facts, to that extent newspapers are biased. Just as individuals often find difficulty in satisfying themselves as to what are the facts of some complication of human relationships such as even private life often brings to the attention of any one of us, so the newspapers are similarly hampered. That the newspapers make it their business to get and publish information means merely that they are more skilled than are many individuals in finding their way to the facts amid a complexity of crossing trails; it does not mean that they can take hearsay for fact, or publish with impunity all that is brought to them as information. Neither does it mean that they, any more than an individual, can guarantee themselves against bad faith on the part of those whom they must trust for their information, or that they can always properly venture to tell the whole of what they believe to be true any more than any individual can venture similarly. The human factor must be reckoned with in newspaper production as definitely as in other lines of manufacture and public service. And, perhaps, there should be no forgetting of the fact that for those who band themselves together to make newspapers, no more than for any others, "the eye sees what the eye brings means of seeing." Only as there is enlightenment for the worker will the work be illumined.

After all, the newspapers are, perhaps, not so much personal in their wrongdoings and shortcomings as they are the product of a system. It is probably fair to say that there are hundreds of men in American newspaper offices who make daily practice of some of the things which Mr. Sinclair holds up to censure simply because they do not themselves think of them as wrong. Such men are themselves so much a product of the system that they take the system's view without question. It is also probably true that there are countless men in newspaper offices who see clearly the difference between wrong and right in the daily handling of the news, and whose effort to express the right is overridden by some one "higher up." Perhaps it could be established that wrong de-

cisions with respect to methods of dealing with the swiftly moving currents of the news are as often attributable to the vagaries of personal judgment or to the limitations of narrow view as they are to direct orders from captains of industry or finance. However this may be, a book like "The Brass Check" is at once a demand for better things and an impulse toward them. It indicates that the vision of truth in journalism is having its effect.

Amending the Australian Constitution

THE announcement, made recently by the Prime Minister of Australia, that he has arranged to assemble a federal convention, at the end of the present year, to consider the all-important question of amending the Australian Constitution, has been received, as might be expected, with very general satisfaction. For some time past, the subject has had much prominence in Australian politics, and, although action in the matter was held up during the war, the war itself undoubtedly furnished many additional reasons why at least a careful revision of the situation should be undertaken. As Mr. Justice Beeby, one of the most earnest advocates of amendment, very justly remarked in effect some time ago, the Constitution has now well passed its experimental stage, and its difficulties and shortcomings are more clearly apparent.

It is true that the Constitution is little more than twenty years old, but they have been twenty of the most revolutionary years the world has, in all probability, ever seen, and there can be no doubt that changed social and industrial conditions alone in Australia are revealing the urgent need of constitutional settlement. At the present time, for example, the federal authorities, although possessing powers of industrial legislation, are not in a position to interfere with a strike unless it extends beyond the limit of one state. Until this happens, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act cannot be enforced, and thus an actual inducement is offered, in certain circumstances, to the bringing about of an extension of the labor trouble so as to secure federal action.

In a country so tremendously under-populated as Australia, the effect of such restrictions is particularly serious. Moreover, this is only one of many restrictions imposed by the state system, and, as a consequence, there appears to be growing up a school of thought which does not hesitate to condemn this system, as it now obtains, and urge its drastic modification. Thus, Mr. Beeby, in the statement already referred to, expressed the opinion that the only hope for real reform consisted in making constitutional changes which would "bring about the abolition of the present internal state boundaries, which paid regard to neither geographical lines nor to community of interest." Mr. Beeby, in fact, is a strong advocate of the provincial system. He is of the opinion that if Australia were divided into some fifteen or sixteen provinces, purely local matters, such as land, education, and branch railways, might be constituted purely provincial concerns, and that these functions could be rendered so important as to do away with any necessity for state parliaments, for state governors, and for state agents-general in London.

Whatever is to be said for or against such a proposal, there can be little doubt that the tendency in Australia, today, in spite of the well-known disposition of the states to stand very sturdily on their rights, is toward greater unification, and, at the same time, greater decentralization. As Mr. McTiernan, the Attorney-General of New South Wales and a prominent Labor man, expressed it recently, the idea would be to grant complete sovereign power to an all-Australian legislature, and the devolution from that legislature of adequate self-governing powers upon subordinate legislatures.

The Cotton Planters' Drive

PLEADINGS, expostulations, and threats have been used, sometimes in varying succession and sometimes simultaneously, without regard for inharmonious or discord, in an effort to induce the cotton planters in the southern sections of the United States to declare what amounts virtually to an industrial and commercial boycott against the world. The arguments employed have ranged from the solemn and well-considered counsels of boards of trade and state executives to the intimidating and destructive tactics of night-riding mobs and latter-day prototypes of Ku-Klux Klansmen of reconstruction times. While it is insisted, by those who claim to know actual conditions in the south, that the reports of violence and arson have been greatly exaggerated, it is conceded that in some localities cotton gins and stored cotton, in bales, have been destroyed in order to prevent the crop from being sold at prevailing prices. Like the farmers in the wheat belt in the northern states, the cotton planters, and those who speak in their behalf, insist that present prices offered for cotton in no measure represent the actual value of the staple in the world markets, but rather a fictitious and inadequate price fixed by speculators and dealers in the cotton exchanges. They charge that the effort now is to buy cotton at the lowest possible price, just as it is sought to control the wheat stocks in northern granaries and warehouses, and to advance the price to the consumer as soon as the crop has passed beyond the control of those who produced it.

In direct opposition to the claims of the cotton growers, it is declared by those in the north who deal in cotton, speculatively and otherwise, that the present price offered for the staple is one fixed absolutely by economic conditions, and not by speculation. It is declared that the farmers of both the north and the south are insisting, somewhat unreasonably, that the selling prices of their products be maintained indefinitely at war-time levels, despite the demand for lower commodity prices in all branches of industry and commerce. Not very many years ago the southern cotton planter sold his crop at 6 cents a pound, and the northern farmer sold his wheat at 80 cents a bushel, or less. Ten cents a pound for cotton and \$1 a bushel for wheat, in those days, were regarded as satisfactory prices, at which the producer could make a fair profit.

Of course it could not be claimed by any one that those prices would be fair now, considering the increased cost of production and the higher values placed on lands. But it might not be unreasonable or unjust to suspect that there must be, somewhere between the lowest prices quoted for cotton and wheat and the minimum prices now being demanded by the producers, a medium which, if established and maintained, would afford them a fair return. The planter who formerly was glad to accept 10 cents a pound for his cotton is now warned that he must refuse to sell unless he receives a minimum of 30 cents, and the farmer who felt himself prosperous when his wheat brought \$1 a bushel at the mill or warehouse, now insists that any price less than three times that sum is ruinous. Strangely enough, both are inclined to threaten reprisals, in the form either of actual destruction of the present crop or the refusal to produce another crop next season unless the minimum price demanded is guaranteed. Of course all this seems unreasonable to those who cannot see the situation through the eyes of the farmer or the planter. Even admitting that a hardship, and an unnecessary and an unjust hardship, has been placed upon the producers of both cotton and wheat by illegitimate speculation, it does not appear that anything in the form of organized reprisal would benefit anybody. It seems equally unreasonable to agree that the farmer and the planter have the right to insist that war-time prices be established and maintained for their products when the trend, in all other lines of industry, is in the direction of lower price levels. It is no doubt true that the producers of both cotton and wheat realized an unexpected, and perhaps an unearned, profit on their products early in the war, and it would not seem any more unreasonable that they should be obliged to pocket an actual or a paper loss, two years after the war, than that those engaged in other producing industries should be compelled to do the same.

But perhaps it may be assuring to the planter to realize that if he should hold the cotton which he is now advised to destroy unless he can sell it at 30 cents a pound, until another year, or possibly until next fall, he will, even if he then sells it at 20 cents, realize an actually higher price, through the general decline in price scales. And this is perhaps equally true of the farmer and his wheat. Both cotton and wheat, if properly stored, may be held almost indefinitely without loss from deterioration. In proper storage and protected by insurance, both commodities represent the best possible collateral, upon which banks, generally, will advance loans. Unlike the systematic accumulation of seasonal perishable products and the storing of meats and dairy products in the great refrigerated warehouses with the purpose of forcing the payment by consumers of a price fictitiously established because of this hoarding, the holding of cotton and wheat, in an effort to defeat the machinations of speculators and manipulators, is quite a different proposition. The planter and the farmer who hold their products only for a legitimate price, estimated on the cost of production, can hardly be accused of profiteering. With the inevitable adjustment of standards, now in progress, the planter's cotton and the farmer's wheat will reach their respective markets, no doubt, at prices satisfactory to all concerned. Both products are indispensable. Perhaps it is because they are indispensable that they seem always to establish, in the final analysis, their own actual values in the world's markets, and that any combined effort arbitrarily to fix standards of value for them has proved futile.

On the High Seas in 1620

"THESE troubles being blowen over, and now all being compacte together in one shipe, they put to sea againe with a prosperous winde, which continued diuerse days together, which was some encouragement unto them." So does William Bradford, in his history "of Plimouth Plantation," record the final setting out of the Mayflower from Plymouth on September 16, 300 years ago. It is with this passage that he opens his ninth chapter, that wherein he deals "of their voyage, & how they passed the sea, and of their safe arrivall at Cape Codd." In many ways it is one of the most interesting chapters in one of the most interesting books in the language. For although details are few, and the narrative, as ever, is calm and matter-of-fact, it presents just those essentials which enable each one to fashion for himself a satisfying picture of his own.

The first impression to be gained from the record is, perhaps, one of the great labor and great slowness of this passage of the sea. At first there was the fair wind and a clear sky, and if there was some sadness as the coast of Devon was finally lost to sight in the September mist, there was much thankfulness, too, and joyful looking forward, and, as Bradford puts it, "some encouragement." The high seas in 1620 were, however, not hospitable to the little Mayflower. Three hundred years ago today she was still plowing her way westward, with the long-looked-for land still hundreds of miles ahead. Nevertheless, the worst of her troubles were over, for it was about mid-Atlantic that, with the fair winds and weather of her setting out almost forgotten in the storms that had followed, the Mayflower came so near to turning back once more toward England. For days she had been tossed about and buffeted with cross winds and "many fierce stormes." Her upper works were leaking, and one of the main beams amidships was "bowed & cracked." The whole ship, indeed, "was shroudly shaken," and there was some fear that she would never be able to perform her voyage.

A serious consultation was, therefore, held, between the pilgrims and the master and his crew, and some were for returning rather than cast themselves into "inevitable perill." But, in the end, when the master declared he was sure of his ship below her bearings, and the ship's carpenter declared that he could make her sound, above, the seamen, faced with the fact that it was as far back to England as it was to America, consented to go forward. And so, with the help of "a great iron screw" which one of the pilgrims had brought with him from Leyden, the beam amidships was crowded back into its place, the decks were recalced, and then, taking care to carry no great press of sail, the Mayflower, once more, addressed herself to

the storm. For the storms still continued, and often the little boat had to lie to for days together, unable to "bears a knote of saile." But, at last, it was over, and on the morning of November 20th, more than two months after leaving Plymouth, there came, at daybreak, the welcome call of "Land ho!" Or, as Bradford puts it, "after long beating at sea, they fell with that land which is called Cape Cod; the which being made & certainly knowne to be it, they were not a little joyfull."

Editorial Notes

"It is not my intention to criticize these theories; my protest is directed against the teaching of these theories against the wishes of those who do not believe in them. My protest is against teaching children fear. My protest is directed against the growing tendency of the State, or those in charge of public affairs, to invade the inalienable rights of citizens, especially in connection with the raising, clothing, feeding, and health of their children. If this control continues on the part of public authorities, it is only a question of time when children will be nationalized." So does Mr. H. E. Wylie, a prominent resident in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, register his protests against medical propaganda in schools, in an open letter to the parents of school children in that city. Mr. Wylie writes forcibly, but none too forcibly.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made in the London papers of a new departure in municipal effort in some of the London boroughs. It appears that the Labor mayors of Battersea, Camberwell, Fulham, Shore-ditch, and Stepney have, to all intents and purposes, become theatrical managers in a small way. They have cooperated to bring before their respective publics a series of good plays, directed by an actress of the highest reputation and ideals. The movement has been organized on such lines that, while there is little possibility of financial loss to the communities involved, there is every reason to expect that the municipal finances will be even augmented by the end of the season. When mayors find means of going beyond problems of traffic, building, pavements, and drainage, and of attempting to provide for the higher needs of the people within their community, they are certainly beginning to realize the unlimited possibilities of their position.

THE annual Nobel prize for literature, "for the most remarkable literary work dans le sens d'idealisme" goes this year to an author whose very name will be unknown to most Englishmen, the Norwegian, Knut Hamsun. The news of the award comes from Germany, and along with it the information that it is welcome throughout the length and breadth of Germany, where Hamsun's works are household words. The world has grown smaller of late through the annulling of distance, but the barrier of language remains for some of us, to our cost. Knut Hamsun has had a long struggle with poverty, even with hunger: "Hunger" is the title of his first work. He used what he had in the house, experience and the power of describing it, and it brought him fame; it is to be hoped that, indirectly, the award may enrich English-speaking peoples with translations.

A NEW development in the contest for popular favor between American book publishers and motion picture producers has taken form in a contract recently awarded to a New York manager to reproduce, on the screen, a French tale thus far unpublished in the United States. The question of whether this is a true means of interpreting literature, or merely an undesirable "short cut" to a knowledge of a foreign author, has yet to be satisfactorily threshed out. The fact remains that, however much the photoplay has depended upon the local popularity of an original tale, it now seeks to bring fresh and untranslated works to its own element. More and more unequal, then, becomes the struggle of book and screen for public patronage.

THE opening in Cleveland of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank, hailed as the first cooperative national bank in the United States and the first of its kind set up by organized Labor, was the occasion for a declaration by the brotherhood chief that Labor needs banks of its own more than does any other class, unless it be the farmers. This seems to indicate that if Labor needs banks more, it also needs more banks. And if its cooperative plan to distribute earnings, in excess of 10 per cent stock dividends, to its depositors, works out well, more banks should not be difficult to achieve.

IT SEEMS only natural to find the buying of building materials suddenly halted in the face of a New York investigation that may have the effect of bringing down prices. Yet there is something anomalous in a situation wherein the very activity that is calculated to correct a wrong condition is, for a time at any rate, the means of making it worse. Here again, as so often of late, patience must have her perfect work. It is one thing to believe that a "building trust" has been maintaining prices of materials at a level so high that new construction is almost at a standstill, but it is another matter to establish the facts and find legal means of inducing the trust to relinquish its grip.

Nor the least interesting of the many interesting stories to be told, one day, when the history of the first few years of prohibition in the United States comes to be written, will assuredly be that entitled "The Fate of the Jails." Just now, for instance, in Rockport, Missouri, the city officials are rejoicing in larger and more convenient quarters placed at their disposal by the fact that the "town calaboose" in the City Hall has been abolished. Sheer lack of prisoners, a condition induced by prohibition, is the assigned reason for the abolition.

THE extension work department of the New Hampshire College announces "the honor roll" of the highest ten milk-producing cows in New Hampshire associations during September. An "honor roll" for cows may seem to be an anomaly, but if it serves to increase production and, incidentally, bring down the cost of milk, the public will not object to giving "honorable mention" in especially meritorious instances.